

Western leaders pledge joint action on inflation

Mrs Thatcher returned to the British election campaign from the Williamsburg economic summit pledged with the other major Western nations to work for lower inflation and stable exchange rates.

From Nicholas Ashford and Bailey Morris, Williamsburg

Leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations concluded their economic summit here with a pledge to pursue a sustained global recovery by reaffirming their commitment to fight inflation.

ground work for a new Bretton Wood-style conference. This was seen as a conciliatory gesture to the French, who had placed strong emphasis on moving towards a high-level monetary conference.

A recognition of the world's growing debt problem, especially among developing nations, and a commitment to seek adequate resources for international institutions such as the IMF to help them through their tight crises.

The need for broader and more frequent consultations among the industrialized countries in their economic policies and goals in order to promote both convergence of economic performance and greater stability of exchange rates.

In a veiled reference to the United States the leaders also called for a commitment to reduce large budget deficits which could retard the recovery.

In the private sessions leading up to the final meeting yesterday the leaders and their finance ministers were highly critical of the Reagan Administration's inaction on controlling its Budget deficit of \$200 billion (\$125 billion) which they contend is the cause of high US interest rates.

The overall tone, however, of their relatively short closing statement, which was read by President Reagan, was one of unity and cooperation in pursuing their common economic and political goals.

JUNE 24 83
Healey's new role 4
Times panel 4
The Hestline style 5
John Pardoe 12
Leading article 13

each of the seven governments and the European Community. These summit preparers, known as "sherpas", were instructed this year to forego the traditional formal communiqué, in favour of a shorter, less formal statement more akin to the leaders' views.

Tories may sell power industries

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent
Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday indicated that the Conservative government could attempt to privatize the gas and electricity supply industries.

He told the Conservative campaign press conference that the process of denationalization would be approached "step-by-step", and reaffirmed the Tory commitment to introducing genuine competition, as a start, into sale of gas appliances.

The conservative manifesto states "The Conservative government will seek to increase competition in, and attract private capital into, the gas and electricity industries."

When Mr Lawson was pressed by The Times, to clarify that broad statement, he said: "It is highly complicated. You've got to distinguish between the various parts of the businesses."

"There are some parts, the public utility parts, which are natural monopolies, which, if they are going into the private sector, then you've got to have a full-scale regulatory system because we have said quite clearly in the manifesto that we are not in favour of private monopolies which exploit the consumer."

He said: "In my opinion, the next steps in privatization of the energy industries, gas and electricity, will be those aspects that are outside the core public utility parts." The Times asked: "And then?" Mr Lawson replied: "Well, we would do it step by step."

Asked, specifically, whether he was contemplating denationalization of the supply and distribution of gas and electricity, he replied: "I have no plans, at present, to do so."

Trade union leaders in the energy industries yesterday cast doubts on the feasibility of denationalizing gas and electricity supply.

Mr Michael Foot has declined an invitation from Sir Robin Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet and head of the Home Civil Service, to discuss changes Labour intends to make in Whitehall if returned to office.

Labour's manifesto includes a pledge to create a new Department of Economic and Industrial Planning to break the stranglehold of the Treasury on policymaking, spearhead the party's emergency programme for recovery and supervise the preparation of an annual national economic assessment.

As is customary when an election is called, Sir Robert sought and received permission from the Prime Minister to offer to visit Opposition leaders

Summit sets tone of day's campaigning

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor
The Prime Minister made one intervention only in yesterday's campaigning, when her voice was heard in broadcast interviews at breakfast, proclaiming from the United States that continuation of the British Government's economic policies offered the best hope of recovery, and implying that the six other heads of government at Williamsburg agreed with her.

By 9.30am she was back in Downing Street, with Mr Michael Foot and the rest of the Labour team lamenting that the success of Williamsburg was a catastrophe for the whole Western world.

By last night, when the terms of the Williamsburg communiqué appeared to confirm that the Reagan-Thatcher view of prudent economic management had prevailed, Labour and Alliance leaders raised their voices on platforms round the country in renewed condemnation of what Dr David Owen of the SDP called the fatalism of Mrs Thatcher's "treadmill economics".

Mrs Thatcher reached home just as the Conservatives' campaign press conference began half a mile away, but she resisted the temptation to divert her car to party headquarters and upstage the four Cabinet ministers who were standing in for her.

She called there later in the morning for a briefing from Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman, then returned to Downing Street for the rest of the day.

But her press conference and interviews in Williamsburg late on Sunday night set the theme for the day. She reported that the leaders were agreed that there were signs of recovery in the economies of the western nations, with inflation and interest rates down and productivity up. But it was important to get interest rates down further.

Mr Foot told his morning press conference: "Mrs Thatcher says 'no change', and that means no hope for the mass of the unemployed in Britain and throughout the other countries represented at the summit."

Last night, in the hustings in Westminster, Mr Foot described Williamsburg as "a stage set more reminiscent of Hollywood than the horrors of the real world. But we cannot afford party acting. There is a world crisis."

Alliance up 4% in poll
By Our Political Editor
The first piece of objective evidence that the Alliance parties may at last be attracting voters is contained in an opinion poll taken yesterday for TV-am, which indicates a four point gain for the Alliance, and a four point loss for the Conservatives, in the course of a week.

A telephone poll by Audience Selectinn of 1,056 voters recorded support for the parties, after eliminating those who would not give a preference, at Conservatives 41 per cent, Labour 30 per cent, Alliance 24 per cent, others 5 per cent. That is the highest rating shown by the Alliance since the election was announced three weeks ago.

The same poll last week recorded support at Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 32 per cent, Alliance 20 per cent, others 3 per cent.

Since the Alliance depends more than other parties on being able to persuade potential supporters that they are moving upwards, their leaders, who have been predicting such a change for several days, can be expected to make the most of the TV-am poll.

Two explanations are on offer in Whitehall, neither of which is mutually exclusive: that the Labour leadership is resigned to losing the election and cannot be bothered with preparing Whitehall for a transfer of power; that the new, spearhead economic ministry had not progressed beyond an idea.



Horse play: The Prince of Wales talking to one of his polo ponies after feeding it sugar lumps at Windsor yesterday (Photograph: Jonathan Player)

A rough night out in the outback

From Tony Dubouin

Melbourne
"A real Lam" was the verdict on the sheep shearer's brawl in the New South Wales outback town of Walgett.

In one corner at the Imperial Hotel bar on Saturday night were local shearers who have just ended a two-month strike. In the other were New Zealanders they suspected of having stepped in to do their work.

Battle commenced when the locals called the New Zealanders "scabs", one of the worst insults in the Australian industrial vocabulary.

Nearly 300 men took part in the ensuing Wild West-style brawl, which continued for two hours.

"This was like one of those fights you see in the cowboy films: Tables, chairs and her stools flying everywhere. I wouldn't have missed it for the world," Mr Ted Hopewhite, a barman said. "I'm not a shearer and I'm not a Kiwi, so I just stood back and enjoyed it."

Senior Constable Michael Todd of Walgett police said he and his men were called to the hotel at 8pm. "When we arrived there were people fighting wildly and others lying on the ground injured. The men were punching, kicking, spearing and headbutting each other. It was an all-in brawl," he said.

At the height of the fighting there had been only 10 police to try and control the growing crowd.

"We would not have had a chance if they had turned on us, but fortunately people in this town have an inherent respect for the police. Nevertheless, tensions were running high and every time we thought the brawl was getting under control, a fight would flare in a different part of the crowd," he said.

Two people were admitted to hospital and most of the others were treated for broken noses, cuts, bruises and gashes. Senior Constable Todd said some of the brawlers appeared to have been having a good time.

"Most of the shearers were big. Senior Constable Todd said, 'Why aren't they wearing six foot three, but some of them were a lot bigger than me.'"

Police said that the New Zealanders left Walgett, about 310 miles north-west of Sydney, on Sunday and that their destination was unknown. They said most of the shearers "went home licking their wounds". No one has been charged.

Surrey bowled over by Essex for 14 runs

Surrey were dismissed for 14 runs in the county championship match against Essex at Chelmsford yesterday.

It was the fifth lowest first class total in cricket history, only Oxford University, Northamptonshire and Auckland have failed more miserably.

Second man on Yard's IRA 'hit squad' list is in Eire

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Thursday when Special Branch protection was given to Mr Michael Foot, Mr David Steel and Mr Roy Jenkins. The armed protection will continue throughout the election campaign.

Mr John Downey, aged 31, is wanted for questioning by the Yard in connection with the Hyde Park bombing last July, but yesterday in Ballyshannon, Co Donegal, he said: "I do not know why Scotland Yard have named me. The only thing I have to say is that I am here."

On Sunday Mr Sean O'Callaghan, said by the Yard last Thursday to be hiding in Britain, appeared in Tralee, Co Kerry, denying he had been out of Ireland.

Yesterday Mr Downey denied Yard claims that he was an associate of Mr O'Callaghan and added that the manhunt started by the Yard was "farce". The Irish police were quoted as saying he had been in Ballyshannon throughout the past few days.

None the less a Yard spokesman yesterday stood by the alert which began last

Nazi describes massacre in French village

Berlin (AP) - His voice torn by sobs, a former SS officer confessed yesterday to lining up terrified French villagers and shooting them in one of the most notorious Nazi massacres of World War Two.

"We aimed at their chests," Herr Heinz Barth, aged 62, told the hushed East Berlin court, seated to capacity with about 100 spectators and reporters on the fourth day of his trial. Herr Barth, who lost a leg in battle in Normandy, could be sentenced to death before a firing squad if convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Testifying about the June 10, 1944 massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane for the first time, he broke down several times as he described shooting 20 men with two bursts from his machine pistol. The victims were lined up in a windowless barn or garage-like hall in the village.

"I fired some 12 to 15 shots at them. Others in my group fired from a machine gun and with rifles. We aimed at their chests. I could not imagine that anybody survived such massive fire."

The indictment says 642 villagers were killed that day, among them 203 children and 241 women, and 320 houses, where burnt to the ground.

Barth denied charges that he helped to round up 64 boys from a local school, saying he did not recall seeing any children. The presiding judge, Herr Heinz Hugo, said they were slaughtered with the

women at an Oradour church. The defendant also said he could not remember ordering the execution of an elderly villager in his sickbed, but did not rule out the possibility.

"I cannot exclude this. Our orders were to not spare anybody," Barth was a lieutenant in the SS regiment "Der Fuhrer" when it passed through occupied southern France on its way to Normandy to fight the invading Allies.

When the French Resistance captured an SS major named Kaempfe, Barth said, his company received orders to round up all inhabitants of Oradour and shoot them. The village was to be burnt with the bodies.

"If I had not followed the instructions, I would have been put before a court martial." The prosecutor, Herr Harst Busse, said Barth was the first officer of the SS company that razed Oradour to stand trial.

A French court tried Barth in absentia in 1953 and sentenced him to death, but he managed to live undetected in East Germany until his arrest last year.

Barth said about a dozen SS officers were present when their battalion commander, identified as SS Major Dickmann, told them Oradour must be razed as a punitive action and to deter the Resistance.

Barth's platoon was ordered to round up villagers from northern Oradour and drive them towards the market square. Continued on back page, col 1

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The Derby winner
The Times guide to the greatest of all Flat races features a profile of each runner, the Racing Correspondent's tips and a tour of the daunting switchback course with last year's winning jockey Pat Eddery.

Geneva behind closed doors
In the second part of his series on the nuclear arms talks, John Barry reveals details of a tentative agreement drafted by the American and Soviet negotiators during the famous "walk in the woods".

Scrum down
As an Australian-based rugby "curious" tries to get off the ground, David Miller asks: Can international rugby survive - and does it deserve to?

FitzGerald warns New Forum

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, told the opening session of the New Ireland Forum that if it failed, the crisis in Ulster would worsen. He said only the ballot box could decide Ireland's future.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail, in a strongly nationalistic speech said British political and military withdrawal was the only way to bring peace and stability.

Spanish choice

Spain is to purchase 72 F18A Hornets from the United States instead of rival Tornado fighter-bombers built by Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Syrian pull-out

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from their front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus.

Politburo death

The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, oldest member of the Soviet Politburo, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre.

Candidate held

Martin McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate for Foyle in Londonderry, was arrested while canvassing yesterday and after released.

Tory support

As a move certain to attract criticism, the head of the state-owned Liverpool Research Group has given unequivocal backing to Mrs Thatcher's name policies and urged her to support the Conservatives.

Top merger

The Co-operative Wholesale Society and Co-operative Retail Services are near a merger which would create a business with an annual turnover of £2.25bn.

Quaker protest

The policy-making body of the Society of Friends is backing staff & Friends House who plan to withhold part of their income tax as a conscientious objection to defence policy.

Durie victory

Jenna Durie (Britain) reached the semi-final round of the French tennis championships, beating Tracy Austin (United States) 6-1, 4-6, 6-0. She now plays Mirna Jausovec (Yugoslavia).

Leader page 13
Features: On arms race, from Professor F. Barnaby and Mr S. Windlass, and Mr R. C. Halsall; disused railways, from Mr J. F. Cook; sinking of Belgrano, from Mr A. Brownjohn
Leading articles: Landslide elections; tax policy; Greenland Features, pages 8, 10, 12.
Uganda: Nyereve accused; Donald Maclean and the Moscow dissidents; John Pardoe's election column; Spectrum: Geneva behind closed doors - the inside story of the arms talks; Fashion: Stripping down for dressing up.
Computer Horizons, pages 19-21
The great software explosion; the BBC's electronic newscroom.
Obituary, page 14
Mr Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, Sir Arthur Kelly
House News 2-5
Overseas 5-7
Night Sky 14
Arts 14
Science 14
Sports 16-18
TV & Radio 14
Crossword 28
Daisy 12
Letters 13
Night Sky 14
Obituary 14
Science 14
Sports 16-18
TV & Radio 14
Wills 14

CONVENTIONAL POLITICS cost the Earth

Between them the other parties will spend more than £12½ million on promoting the same old policies. The Ecology Party has a fraction of this amount to present the only real alternative. Nevertheless we have more than 100 candidates in the forthcoming election - a sign of the growth of green politics.

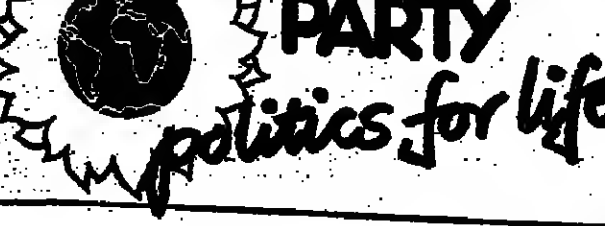
We will be campaigning for:
• The rights of all people to sustainable and satisfying work to replace the insane race of blind economic growth.
• The rights of our children through the politics of lasting green peace, including unilateral nuclear disarmament as the first step towards an alternative defence strategy.

• The rights of the earth and all its creatures, conserving its wealth for the benefits of future generations.
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Agreements at New Forum

The Black Knight comes to the rescue of a spectacular charity flop

Albert the Idiot and Sir Guy de Guisbourne stepped manfully into the breach yesterday when a much advertised charity spectacular patronized by the Duke of Devonshire, proved a notable flop.

A rollcall of artists sufficient, according to knowledgeable sources, to grace several county shows had been booked for the Palace Society's three-day Bank holiday event at Alexandra Palace, in north London. Fees of £14,000 were promised. Crowds of up to 25,000 were confidently expected.

But at 5pm on Saturday, with some 300 paying customers had trickled through the gates, the performers were told that there was no money to pay anyone.

Albert, alias Ian Scott Owen, a £150-a-day clown, whose previous clients have included Colman's Mustard and International Stores, said: "The organizer told us there was nothing in the bank and he had been hoping to pay us from the door receipts. But the weather on Saturday was very bad. They had only taken £180.

Among those awaiting payment were three marching bands, two fireball and parachute display teams, three theatrical display stunts, a pack of working shepherds, Rudi Wallenda and his Crazy Car, several tentacles of clowns and an entire tourney of

By David Nicholson-Lopez

medieval jousting knights just back from a grim day in the tilts.

They were led by Mr Geoffrey Winship, also known as Sir Guy, or the Black Knight, and regarded as the founding father of the contemporary joust.

Mr Winship and Mr Owen put it to the rest of the company that the show must go on. With the exception of Rudi Wallenda, a couple of clowns and some shepherds, there was general assent.

Mr Owen said: "We decided we either abandoned it and got ootching at all bank or tried to salvage some honour and enough money to cover our petrol. Besides, the show had been publicized and we felt we had an obligation to people at least to honour our side of the contract."

The performers also wanted to help out Mrs Joan Singer, the show's voluntary treasurer, who had spent more than £2,000 of her own money in ensuring that the event went ahead, including £1,225 to Alexandra Palace to avert a last-minute cancellation.

Mrs Singer, aged 60, a widow, said: "I must have been the biggest fool out, but the palace was threatening to close us if the balance was not paid within two days and I thought I just could not let all that hard work by

everybody, including stallholders, go to waste. I think I have aged 10 years this weekend."

Yesterday, however, Mrs Singer was handed £136 by Mr Owen as a contribution towards her loss, strictly on condition that she did not put it towards the show finances.

As well as the Duke of Devonshire, who is the Palace Society's patron, senior officers include Mrs Iris Woodger, the Mayor of Haringey, and another senior councillor, Mr Brian Bullard respectively president and vice-president. Both were said to be embarrassed by the failure.

Mr William Hewitt, chairman of the society, a sales assistant at a north London garden centre, has acknowledged he was "over-ambitious". He was unavailable at his lodgings yesterday.

Back at the tilts, meanwhile, the Black Knight was shattering lances on his opponent's breastplates, totting up the cost of the flop, nearly £4,000 for his troupe, and threatening to do unspeakable things to Mr Hewitt should he venture near the lists.

Alexandra Palace was viewing the affair with interest and some concern that its name might be taken in vain. The Palace Society, it insisted, had nothing to do with the organization which ran the hall.



Knight rider: Sir Guy de Guisbourne unseats Sir Philip Basset. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Several drugs may have killed patient

A woman aged 54 might not have died if she had not been prescribed two drugs during treatment after heart surgery, a judgment issued yesterday stated.

A fatal accident inquiry at Edinburgh Sheriff Court was told that the implications of taking the drugs, Warfarin and Rheumox, at the same time were not well known.

To his judgment Sheriff Peter McNeill said he was satisfied that but for the prescription of Rheumox for arthritis, Mrs Joan Dalton, of Hawthorn Bank, Duns, Berwickshire, might not have died.

Mrs Dalton died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in September, 1981, after being transferred there from her local hospital, where she had been admitted the day before complaining of vomiting.

Only hours before her death a doctor had forecast that her chances of recovery were excellent.

However, Sheriff McNeill said: "The determination and fortitude of the deceased, who seldom complained about her ailments, may have masked her condition."

In October, 1980, Mrs Dalton was prescribed Warfarin to control blood clotting after a heart operation. To the next August Rheumox was prescribed for her arthritis.

Mull demonstrators swim to defence of their pier

Islanders jumped into the water, chanted and waved placards in an attempt to disrupt Caledonian MacBrayne (Cal-Mac) ferry services to and from Mull, in the Inner Hebrides, yesterday.

They were protesting at the sudden closure of Tobermory pier after Saturday's sailing of the ferry Columbia, Cal-Mac

which says the pier is unsafe, plans to use tenders to ferry passengers to and from the Columbia.

But when the ferry arrived yesterday she was met by several fishing boats carrying protesters. The pier was packed with islanders carrying banners saying "MacBrayne Drain".

Attempts by the Columbia's master to lower a boat to pick up a consignment of milk and 12 passengers for Tiree were halted when demonstrators started jumping into the water.

Earlier, cars and passengers from the Oban-to-Craigmore car ferry, Caledonia, were stopped by 200 banner-waving islanders from disembarking.

They were finally allowed ashore after signing a petition opposing the closure of the pier.

A spokesman for Cal-Mac said it had been decided to close the pier after ferry captains reported that it was falling into serious disrepair. He estimated repairs would cost at least £500,000.

Enthusiasts flock to see an iron lady

By Ronald Farrer

The Bank holiday brought out droves of steam train enthusiasts yesterday to the Settle to Carlisle railway.

From Armathwaite and Lazooby to Appleby and the lonely stretches of line beyond Scarsdale every photogenic curve, bridge, tunnel mouth and viaduct had its watcher, wreathed in cameras and binoculars, awaiting the arrival of the Duchess of Hamilton as if that danking, steam-throated iron lady was indeed royalty.

The outing, arranged by the Steam Locomotive Operators Association, had a piquancy for some of the steam enthusiasts. Some were left wondering whether this would be the last time they would witness the roaring glory of a steam-hauled train coming up the line with many a gratuitous whiff of its whistle.

The Friends of the Settle to Carlisle line association believe that British Rail is operating a policy of "closure by stealth", even though BR admits that it is the most spectacular main line in England, winding down the lovely Eden Valley from

Carlisle before striking out across the Pennine Moors.

"No one will admit the line is to be closed", one friend of the line said yesterday. "No one at British Rail wants to be identified as the man who shut down the most superb stretch of railway in England.

"Instead they are stripping it of assets, cutting back the services, starving it of goods traffic (the last goods train travelled along the line earlier this month), until it dies."

The Duchess of Hamilton, is one of a pool of locomotives at Carlisle that have appeared on the route. The City of Wells, Sir Nigel Gresley, Lord Nelson and The Flying Scotsman have all left their dark marks on the up-gradient bridges, crossing the 24 arches of the Ribbleshead Viaduct as gingerly as so many tons of wheeled metal can.

The viaduct, which carries the line 160 feet high across the river Greta, is BR's ace card in its closure attempt. It is elderly and shows signs of severe wear and tear. It was built skilfully on a high curve, making it even more costly to repair.

Boys 'saw Exmoor Beast'

Two schoolboys believe they have had a face-to-face encounter with the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which has killed more than eighty sheep and is being hunted by the Royal Marines.

Wayne Adams, aged 13, of North Molton, Devon, and Marcus White, aged 12, of Exwick, Exeter, were staying on an isolated farm in the heart of Exmoor when they saw a strange animal prowling near a flock of sheep on a common.

Wayne Adams said yesterday: "I looked over a gate and saw the animal about 10 yards away. It stared straight at me with bulging green eyes, just like a lion.

"It was jet black, apart from white markings down its chest, and had a head like an albatross dog, but was much too big to be a dog. It was over four feet high,

and about 15 inches wide across the back.

"I was scared, and did not know what to do. I stayed on top of the gate and said to Marcus, 'There's the thing everyone is looking for', and it lolloped away. It moved like a cat, but I don't think it was a puma. We later found its footprints and claw mark."

Marcus White said: "It sort of pranced away. I did not see it for as long as Wayne, and I was not so frightened."

Mr Mary Adams, Wayne's aunt, of Willingford Farm, Exford, where the boys were staying, said: "Whatever it was really frightened Wayne."

Police at Taunton, Somerset, said: "We are investigating a very large, albatross-type dog which the boys saw about five miles away from the last attack on sheep."

IBA may preview 'video nasties' programme

By Kenneth Goeling

A television programme due to be shown on Channel 4 on Wednesday next week, may be previewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because it shows scenes from video "nasties" films which feature extreme violence.

The programme, "Gentleman's Agreement", made by the all-woman Broadside production company, has been moved from its scheduled time of 8.30pm to 10.15pm.

The title refers to the recently announced voluntary code of practice covering video films drawn up by the British Videogram Association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday that she was asking the IBA to look at the programme "to see that it does not go too far".

She conceded that the programme could help in bringing to public attention the danger of such productions. But bringing such material to the screen could offend against the Broadcasting Act, she said.

The IBA said it would consider any representation made by Mrs Whitehouse. "We do preview programmes in any case where we deem it necessary", a spokesman said.

Mr Peter Jay, former chairman and chief executive

of TV-am, the commercial breakfast television company, is considering an offer, said to be worth between £15,000 and £20,000, to present Channel 4's weekend programme, "A Week in Politics".

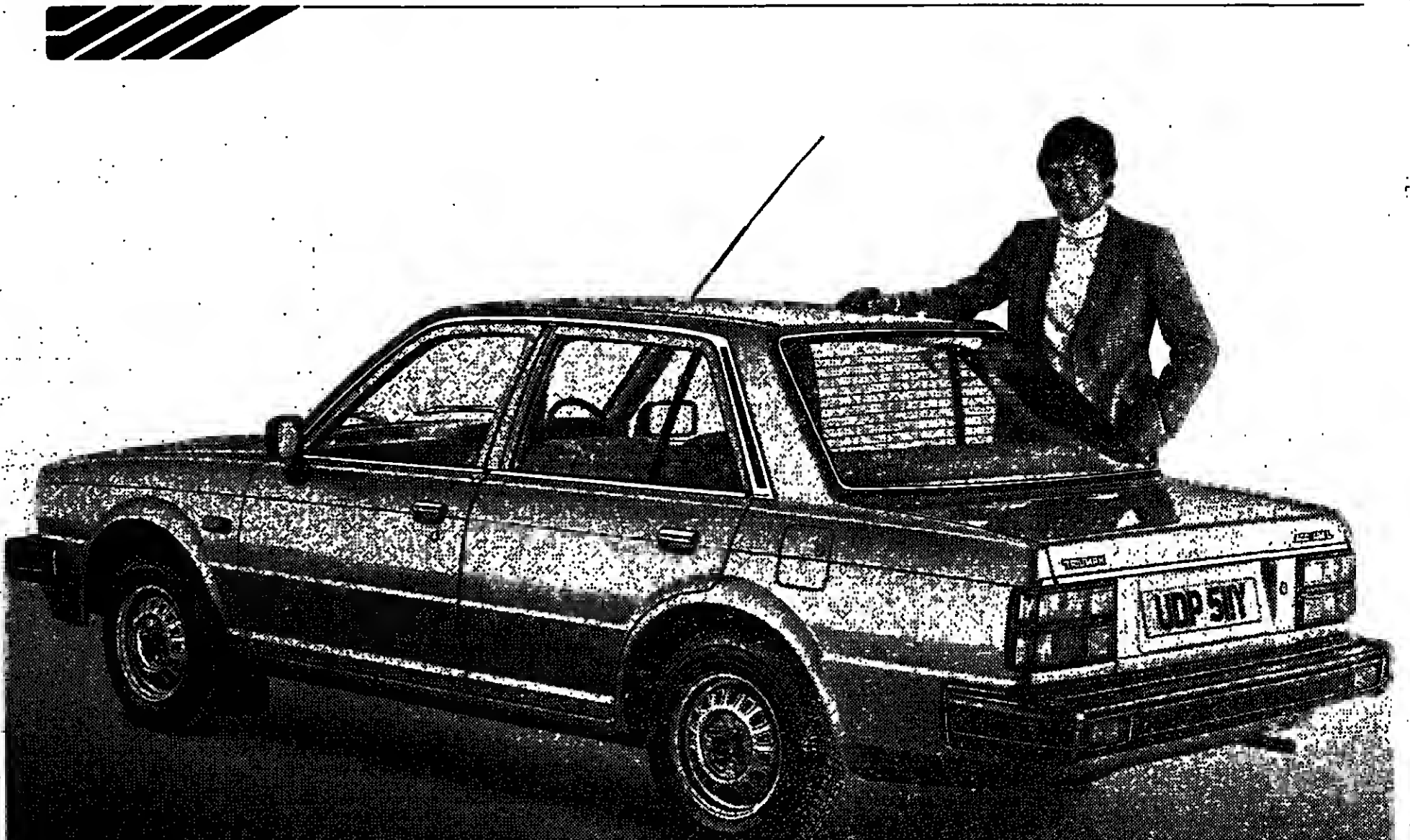
Mr Jay presented London Weekend Television's Sunday current affairs programme, "Weekend World", for five years. He worked with Mr David Elstein, now executive producer of "A Week in Politics".

Although some independent producers are reported to be disillusioned with Channel 4, support for the channel has come from the independent television companies.

Mr John Fox, chairman of their research sub-committee, says in a message to potential advertisers that 95 per cent of the population will be able to receive Channel 4 by the end of the year, an extra three million potential viewers.

Some 43 per cent of adults now tune in every week and some 68 per cent watch Channel 4 every four weeks; 22 million watch every week and 35 million every four weeks. "Mr Fox said: The true success of Channel 4 as a powerful and effective advertising medium has tended to be masked by an avalanche of unfavourable publicity in the press."

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Heseltine's style • NF infiltration denied ELECTION JUNE 83

Confused voters squeezed by warring sides

By Nicholas Timmins
In the "nuclear election" as CND has hopefully dubbed the campaign, the issues over the bomb could not on one level be simpler or on another more complex.

THE ISSUES THE BOMB

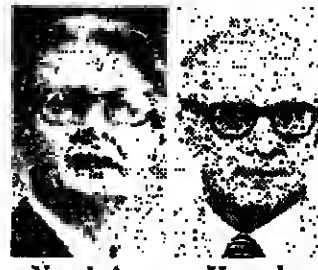
unless the Geneva talks result in the elimination of Soviet SS20s. Though not mentioned by name in the manifesto, Trident, with its more accurate and more numerous warheads, will replace Polaris, but the party will support efforts to reach balanced, verifiable disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union - in other words, strictly multilateral disarmament if that is achievable.

Union and the United States. It will not go into the START talks on strategic weapons, because they, too, are bilateral. "Dual key" on cruise, giving Britain a physical control over the firing, would be expensive and unnecessary, the Government maintains. Their deployment is covered by the "joint decision" agreement with the United States, it is argued.

between the unilateralists and multilateralists in the leadership, has been visibly coming apart at the seams in the past week, leaving widespread doubts about precisely what Labour would do and when. The Alliance programme stands part-way between Labour's unilateralist manifesto and the Conservative position, offering a programme of retaining Britain's nuclear capability, but attempting to raise the "nuclear threshold" - the point at which nuclear weapons would be used in war.

Vogel-Honecker meeting signals rapprochement between German states

From Michael Binayon Bonn
Government circles here expressed satisfaction and optimism at the cordial reception given to Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Party leader, by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party chairman, at an unexpected private meeting in East Germany on Saturday.



Vogel: A touchy topic

neighbour. The East Germans have clearly been anxious not to let recent difficulties prompt a tougher line by the Bonn coalition, as urged by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister. Travellers to and through East Germany have reported a marked improvement in their treatment by border officials in recent weeks. Herr Honecker is also eager that the expected worsening in East-West relations that will follow Western deployment of new Nato missiles this autumn should not affect inter-German relations.

Heseltine goes armed with foes' ammunition

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent
Happy the politician who can campaign on his opponents' manifesto. In a week of hectic campaigning Mr Michael Heseltine has had a lovely time exploiting Labour's difficulties over defence policy.



Everest '83

Parkinson denies NF infiltration

By Anthony Bevis Political Correspondent
Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, dismissed yesterday a suggestion that the party had been subjected to significant infiltration by members of the far-right National Front and the League of St George.

Death in Politburo helps Andropov

From Richard Owen, Moscow
The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, the Politburo's oldest member, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room for manoeuvre just as he is preparing a possible top-level reshuffle. Mr Pelshe, who was 84, was praised in an obituary signed by Mr Andropov for his "rich experience and selfless service".

Weinberger arms call 'unrealistic'

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn
Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, yesterday visited units of the West German Army in Lower Saxony, accompanied by General Meinhard Glang, the Chief of Staff, on the first of two days of talks here. Today he is in discussion with Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, the likely deployment of new Nato missiles in Germany in the autumn.

Government machine goes over to automatic pilot

Peter Hennessy
When an election is called Whitehall switches to automatic pilot. A skeleton system of cabinet government is dusted down in case of emergencies. Manifestos are filed in an attempt to divine what a new government might do and for the purpose of preparing briefing papers for Day 1.

Whitehall brief
could be several days of political haggling, plenty of time for the calculators of Whitehall finance branches to set to work. The Treasury found itself in a delicate position last week when the Conservatives produced their costing of Labour's programme on the basis of official calculations. The Treasury was quick to emphasize that it had not helped Conservative Central Office.

Warsaw tightens security for Pope

From Roger Boyes Warsaw
A foiled plot to assassinate the Pope has highlighted the immense security problems facing the Polish authorities, who have somehow to prevent massive pro-Solidarity demonstrations and possible murder plots during the papal visit next month.

Walesa stays silent

Warsaw (AFP) - Mr Lech Walesa was yesterday called for the third time as a "witness" in an official inquiry into former leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), a spokesman at his home in Gdansk said.

100 NEW COMPANIES HAVE MARCHED HERE IN THE LAST YEAR.

Telford advertisement featuring footprints and text: Telford, just 30 miles west of Birmingham, is a mecca for high technology companies. Printed circuit boards, industrial robots and video tapes are all made here. Telford's M24 motorway will be directly connected to the M6 this year and Telford is also the site of a proposed new Enterprise Zone. For a full information package, call or write to: Telford Development Corporation, Priorsale Hall, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NT. Telephone: 0852 613131.

Instant reaction to Williamsburg security statement

Moscow laments destruction of détente

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union reacted swiftly to the Williamsburg declaration on arms control yesterday, saying that the West's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe if the Geneva talks failed showed that détente had been obliterated once and for all.

Adopting a tone of sorrow rather than anger, Moscow said that the declaration was made up of "the usual set of phrases" and showed "no sign of a shift in the direction of realism".

Commentaries distributed by Tass said that the United States, having failed to reach an economic consensus at Williamsburg, had made sure of imposing its will on Western Europe in the military field. That meant going ahead with the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe by the end of the year at all costs.

Debt decision awaits visit by the Pope

Finance ministers of the seven Western industrialized nations have agreed at the Williamsburg summit to reconsider the Polish debt after the Pope's visit there next month, *Bailey Morris writes*.

Any initiative will be based on moves by the Polish Government to introduce reforms and relax martial law. Poland has been in arrears on a debt estimated at \$20,000m (£12,300m), owed largely to European banks.

The United States and West European countries introduced curbs on economic relations with Poland after the 1981 military crackdown.

The declaration was described by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, as evidence of Western unity and firmness. Tass claimed, however, that there had been serious differences behind the scenes and that the United States had only been able to impose its view after a delay.

Tass said the warning issued by the Soviet Government last Saturday had obviously had an effect on America's West European allies.

The warning, published in *Pravda*, said that if cruise and Pershing 2 missiles were deployed as planned, the Soviet Union would respond by stationing missiles of its own "in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries", and would threaten the territory of the United States directly.

The West Europeans at Williamsburg had evidently thought it "politically inadvisable", Tass said, to support President Reagan's "absurd thesis" that the Nato deployments and arms buildups would force Moscow into making an agreement on American terms.

The Russians are none the less dismayed by the tough and unanimous Western stand at Williamsburg, coming as it did only hours after Moscow had warned the West "with the utmost clarity" not to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing.

Tass also regretted that the Williamsburg summit had refused "categorically" to include the British and French deterrents in the Geneva negotiations.

WILLIAMSBURG: the unprecedented decision by the leaders of the seven major Western industrialized nations



Tourist trail: President Reagan (left) acting as a guide explains a display of colonial crafts in Williamsburg to Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (centre), President Mitterrand of France and Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada (right).

to make a strong statement on arms control and security originated from a suggestion by Mrs Thatcher at a dinner attended by the participants on Saturday night, Nicholas Ashford writes.

The Prime Minister who had been asked by President Reagan to introduce the first political discussion of the summit, made the point that such a declaration would strengthen the United States hand a critical time in the Geneva negotiations.

According to well-placed sources there was no disagreement that night about the desirability of making a statement on security, even though the summit was supposed to concentrate on economic matters.

Consequently President Reagan, who had acted as nite-taker during the dinner discussion, walked over to a separate dinner of foreign ministers at about midnight and asked Mr George Shultz, the

Secretary of State, to draw up such a declaration based on Mrs Thatcher's opening remarks.

The actual drafting of the statement, however proved more complicated.

The deepest reservations, about both the desirability of making such a statement and the timing of its release came from the French. M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, commented that "We are not here as a super Nato". The French also suspected

that Mrs Thatcher wanted the statement to be released before her return to London.

When asked about this at a press conference before leaving Williamsburg, the Prime Minister feigned horror that she could have harboured any such self-serving motives. However a high American official told *The Times*: "There's no doubt she went to have it before she went home".

France was not the only nation to raise objections to the statement. West Germany, Canada and Japan also expressed concern, which led to a seven-hour delay in its publication and the impression that they were arguing about an issue on which they wanted to show themselves united.

The text that was finally agreed contains no shift in the allies' negotiating stance on intermediate range forces and represents a broad endorsement of the American approach to the Geneva talks. However, its language is less hard-hitting than either President Reagan or Mrs Thatcher had advocated.

The summit leaders pledged to maintain sufficient military strength "to deter any attack, to counter any threat and assure the peace". At the same time the leaders declared: "We commit ourselves to devote our full resources to reducing the threat of war".

The most strongly contested section was one that read: "Our nations express the strong wish that a balanced INF agreement be reached shortly. Should this occur, our negotiations will determine the level of deployment. It is well known that, should this not occur, the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment of the US systems in Europe at the end of 1983".

Watford get a warm reception in China

From David Bonavia, Peking

Watford Football Club arrived here yesterday, to be greeted by the hottest day of the year and the news that the air-conditioning at their hotel had broken down.

Elton John, the pop singer, who is the club's chairman was sweating profusely in the airport terminal even before stepping into the steamy 34°C (93°F) atmosphere outside.

Mr John, wearing a three-piece suit, looked as if a glass of beer was a lifeline. He was born in Pinner and is a lifelong Watford supporter. Asked if he had thought of giving a concert in China he replied: "I'm only here for the football".

The Watford tour is sponsored by a group of companies led by London Export Corporation. The club will play three matches, two in Peking against the Chinese national side, and one in Shanghai. The players are optimistic about their prospect, though Nigel Callaghan admitted that the heat might slow them down.



Elton John: Only there for the football.

Turks hold over 1,500 after raid into Iraq

Ankara - Between 1,500 and 2,000 "bandits", captured by the Turkish Army in northern Iraq, are to be tried in Turkey and Iraq, reliable reports said here, Rasit Gurdiel reports.

Elite Turkish troops are still combing the area for guerrilla hideouts. Their objective is to make a "thorough job" of removing Kurdish militants and the remnants of Turkish extremist organizations from the region.

Mr Iker Turkmen, foreign minister, flew to Baghdad on Sunday to discuss possible joint measures. Under a recent agreement the armed forces of both countries can cross borders in pursuit of guerrillas.

Turkey asked to reprieve 44

Strasbourg (Reuter) - The Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly has asked President Kenan Evren of Turkey to commute death sentences passed by Turkish military courts last week on 35 Kurds and nine alleged members of the Turkish People's Communist Party.

Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, of which it is a member, are strained. Five other members will accuse Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission in October of mistreating prisoners and curbing trade unions.

Charter man serves term

Vienna (Reuter) - Vaclav Benda, aged 36, a spokesman of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement, has been released after four years in prison on charges of subversion, emigre sources said. He was sentenced in October, 1979, with five others, including Vaclav Havel the playwright.

He served his full sentence. Mr Havel, aged 47, was sentenced to four-and-a-half years but was released this year on health grounds.

Rhine relaxes grip on cities

Floods began to recede in Bonn, Cologne, Koblenz and other cities as the level of the Rhine fell a few inches but buildings were left coated in a filthy mixture of oil and mud, Michael Binyon writes.

In Cologne the body of a 74-year-old man was found in one flooded alley. Owners of many riverside cafes, restaurants and houses, for which insurance companies do not provide cover, face ruinous losses.

Evidence at spy trial collapses

Düsseldorf (Reuter) - The prosecution at the trial of Flemming Soerensen, a Danish journalist accused of spying for East Germany, told the court they could not prove their case and asked that he be acquitted. The credibility of his former girlfriend, Nada Dzafic, had been badly shaken during the trial, it was admitted.

Guiana bombs

Paris (Reuter) - The Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for three bombings in French Guiana over the weekend in which one person died. The group said it was prepared to stop at nothing to gain independence for the territory.

More quakes

Tokyo (AFP) - Two earthquakes located deep underground shook northern Japan four days after the earthquake and resulting tidal waves that left 102 dead or missing and almost as many injured.

Blast kills three

Muiden (Reuter) - Three employees were killed in a blast at the De Kruggen explosives factory in Muiden, near Amsterdam. The blast wrecked the building where 220lb of gunpowder was stored.

Damascus pulls back troops

From Robert Fisk, Mai Seloum, Syria

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus in convoys of lorries and military buses. In this small Syrian town just inside the border, I counted 32 army lorries - each containing up to 50 soldiers of Colonel Rifaat el-Assad's "special forces" units - moving out of Lebanon in the space of just one hour.

The Syrian "manoeuvres" in the Bekaa do indeed appear to be over. In southern Lebanon no further Israeli reinforcements were reported yesterday, although large numbers of tanks remain positioned to the central Bekaa plain.

Several hundred Syrian troops were also ferried out of

Lebanon by green-painted military buses, crossing the frontier from Lebanon on the special military road which the Syrian Army built seven years ago to circumvent the Lebanese frontier station.

On the Beirut-Damascus international highway across the Bekaa. There was not a tank to be seen.

There were, however, hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas on the main road, and in Damascus Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officials have been saying privately that their own men are still being reinforced in the Bekaa.

After Sunday's guerrilla ambush on Israeli troops at Bhamdoun - the half-ruined ski resort that straddles the highway in the mountains above

Beirut - the Israelis have brought more men into the foothills.

More than 200 Israeli soldiers, sitting back-to-back on open lorries with rifles pointing outwards, were transported into the mountains yesterday.

So concerned have the Israelis become at the continued attacks on their men that a complex system of checks has now been instituted for motorists crossing the Syrian-Israeli front line outside Bhamdoun.

Drivers are now ordered to take their vehicles on to a ramp for inspection while passengers have to show identity documents and passports to an Israeli officer. Israeli tanks still stand beside the road down to Beirut, watched from a distance by Phalangist militiamen.

Summit's recovery goals

Continued from page 1

people, who make up a significant proportion of the 22 million unemployed in the summit countries.

A special addendum was attached to the main statement on ways in which Western nations can better coordinate their economic policies and goals through a process known as multilateral surveillance, which was first devised at last year's economic summit at Versailles.

Under this programme, finance ministers of the group of five countries consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan consult with the IMF on their economic programmes, and are rated on their progress by the IMF's managing director, who also issues warnings when the economic policies of one nation appear to be harming another.

Ministers saw this as a way of creating more stable exchange rates and ensuring better coordination of their anti-inflation battle.

Only a brief mention was made of East-West economic relations, and the energy and high technology concerns which figured prominently at last year's summit. Extensive work on these issues had been completed before the summit began.

Special mention was made of the burden that the global recession has placed on the struggling economies of the Third World. The leaders expressed their "deep concern" about recovery in the developing countries, and pledged special assistance in the form of capital flows and development funds.

There had been a strong desire among several nations to send a message of Western support to the developing world prior to next month's annual meeting of Unctad in Belgrade.

French officials said that the all-night session had given them what they came for by including the special mention of a Bretton Woods-type conference in the final agreement. This was seen by some as a trade-off in return for French agreement to go ahead with the unprecedented statement on security made by the summit leaders.

Sad millionaire's island dream

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Smiley Ratliff views the world from a mountaintop mansion tucked away near the hamlets of Frog Level and Liberty in Virginia. He is rich beyond his own wildest expectations and he is miserable.

It seems that only the British Government has the power to make him happy. Because it controls a tiny speck in the Pacific called Henderson Island, where Mr Ratliff wants to while away his years in hard, blissful labour.

He has formally requested permission to establish a home there and has sweetened his overture with an offer of \$800,000 (over £500,000) to the 54 residents of Pitcairn Island, the British colony 100 miles south west of Henderson.

In between spitting chewing tobacco into an empty yogurt cup Mr Ratliff, aged 57, explained that he despairs of civilization. His black Rolls-

Royce, meanwhile, glistened in the sun in the road that leads up to his home.

"It's got to where you can't do anything any more without first checking it out with some idiot," he said. "Civilization is just mucking us away. So what we want to do is get away from civilization."

Once away, he wants to wrnk and struggle in the manner of a true pioneer, not to laze endlessly beneath the tropical sun. "Why would I want a damn paradise?" he reflected irritably while chewing on a plug of Work Horse shag. "I'm a warrior. My hope is to live there, sweaty, tired and happy for the rest of my life."

By his own definition he is a character, "an original". When he was learning to be a football coach he studied the campaigns of Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Robert E Lee. He has been a soldier, a cattle man and -

The pioneer spirit

hence his millions - a coal operator. He still owns a motel, a shopping centre and 20,000 acres of land.

He got divorced along the way and hopes one day that his two daughters and four grandchildren will join him on the 10 square miles of volcanic rock where he wants to live and die.

If Britain did give the go-ahead he would sail to Henderson with eight workmen to build houses and an airstrip. His determination to escape manifested itself two years ago, when he set off for several months in a 60-ft yacht, scouring the Pacific for the ideal island. He surveyed Henderson from high up in the hills, and decided this was home.

It is 18 months since he asked the British High Commission in New Zealand for permission to set up home in Henderson. The request now rests with the Foreign Office in London.

Three-party coalition formed in Norway

From Christopher Mosey, Oslo

Norway will today announce the formation of a new three-party non-socialist government to replace the present Conservative minority administration of Mr Kare Willoch, the Prime Minister.

Mr Willoch cancelled all previous engagements yesterday and was locked in negotiations with Mr Johan Jacobsen,



Mr Willoch: Wants a six-year deal.

chairman of the Centre Party, and Mr Kjell Magne Bondevik, leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

These were complicated by Mr Willoch's insistence on an agreement between the three parties for the next six years, which will enable him to go to the country in a general election in 1985 as leader of a strong non-socialist alternative to Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labour Party, still the largest single political party in Norway.

The impetus for yesterday's talks came from Mr Jacobsen in a speech two weeks ago, in which he said he would be prepared to join a non-socialist alliance.

The fears of the three parties was that if agreement was not reached now, Mr Willoch's minority administration might be defeated in the budget debate in November, paving the way for a new Labour government.

The agreement expected to be announced today will be in principle only. Bargaining over the distribution of Cabinet posts is expected to continue for another two weeks.

UN concern at pirate attacks on boat people

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

An abrupt increase in pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea has alarmed the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

At least 41 people have been killed, 25 women raped and another 21 kidnaped in the past four weeks. Of 14 boats which sailed for Thailand, with 860 on board, 12 were attacked.

The sole survivor from one boat, a girl, Tran Thi Kim Ngoc, aged 15, who reached safety after being abducted, said she saw another girl killed because she resisted rape. Some 16 people were left abandoned on their sinking vessel, which had been repeatedly rammed.

Four men who were pulled out of the sea by fishermen and put ashore at Kra Island refugee camp said they survived because they were clubbed and thrown overboard. Twelve others were clubbed and stabbed to death and a similar number left to drown when their boat sank "in a sea full of blood to the screams and shouts of men, women and children".

South Korean opposition leader freed

Seoul (Reuter) - Mr Kim Young Sam, the former opposition leader, said yesterday he had been freed from house arrest but would continue a 13-day-old hunger strike until the government restored full democracy in South Korea.

Mr Kim, aged 55, who had been under house arrest since June last year, was taken forcibly from his home by police last Wednesday to hospital where he refused food and medication.

Mass arrests in Lima

Lima (Reuter) - About 500 people have been detained in connection with a series of explosions that blasted out Lima for 90 minutes on Friday night, police said yesterday.

The Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement has been blamed for the 40 bomb attacks which destroyed 10 electricity pylons and wrecked the Bayer chemical plant on the outskirts of the city.

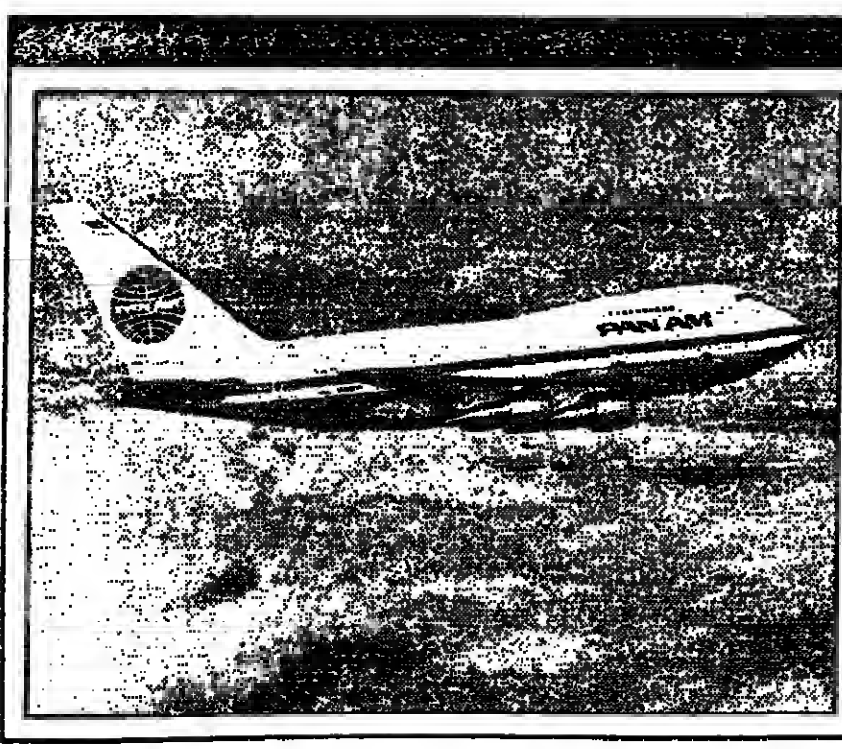
General Jorge Monge, commander of the paramilitary Civil Guard, said the explosions caused damage estimated at \$400m (£250m). Some of those detained had been armed with

sub-machine guns, revolvers and home-made bombs.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry condemned the blasts as an attack on the working class, and said he would seek to increase penalties for sabotage.

Most of the Sendero Luminoso's recent activities have centred on the central Andes, where the Government declared a state of emergency in nine provinces at the end of last year.

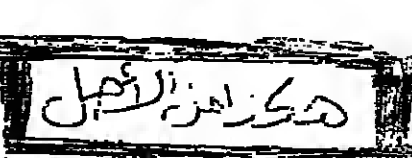
The bomb attacks came a day after 1,000 civil guards ended a 24-hour mutiny, during which they seized their barracks in central Lima.



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European planemakers suffer setback as Spain buys US Hornets

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Spain is to purchase 72 F16A Hornets from the United States as the Air Force's new advanced combat aircraft, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, announced here yesterday.

The decision, only 24 hours before the final deadline for signing, was the final blow to hopes that the Tornado, the European contender built by Britain, West Germany and Italy, would be chosen in preference to the McDonnell Douglas fighter-bomber.

Orders for British Aerospace, partners in the Panavia consortium, and particularly for Rolls-Royce RB 199 engines, would have meant extra jobs in Lancashire.

If Spain had taken the so-called European option, it would also have helped the consortium to bridge the gap it faces before turning to the next project, the Agile combat aircraft (ACA).

But Señor González's decision will make things easier for the consortium, which is politically difficult to sell in Washington next month. The Cabinet left him to make up his own mind last week, when lobbying by the rival manufacturers reached a climax.

The decision also disappointed the Spanish Air Force, which last week insisted that 84 Hornets were the absolute



Señor González announcing his choice yesterday.

minimum for maintaining Spain's defences in place of the aging American-made Phantoms and F5s.

Lieutenant-General Emilio García, the Air Force commander, described yesterday as a "day of sorrow" for the Air Force. Five years ago, when the Air Force launched the replacement programme, it asked for exactly double the number of aircraft that the socialist Government has approved.

The Prime Minister had emphasised that buying only 72

aircraft would save the exchequer some £250m at a time of economic crisis.

Señor González did not disclose the precise revised cost of the F16A deal, which was originally priced at \$3,000m (£1,875m) when the previous Government took a first option last July. The last reported offer from McDonnell Douglas was \$1,822m for 84 aircraft. The rest of the money was to be spent on training and maintenance.

The first Hornets are expected to arrive in 1986, and will serve alongside Spain's 72 Mirage F1s, whose delivery France completed last year.

When the Socialists took office last December they ordered reconsideration of the deal, and a battle began to bring compensating industrial cooperation from the rival bidders.

The Government claimed yesterday that the final McDonnell Douglas offer gave Spain more jobs.

Speaking before leaving for a visit to Latin America, Señor González ruled out any devaluation of the peso. There had been speculation that such a move was possible once his Government had got the municipal elections out of the way.

The Prime Minister also told an international businessmen's conference that his Government had no intention of nationalizing industries as a way out of the crisis.

Pretoria admits defection of officer

From Michael Horaby Johannesburg

A young white member of the South African Defence Force has deserted and crossed the border into black-ruled Mozambique. According to the Mozambican authorities, he has applied for political asylum.

The official Mozambique news agency, AINA, reported that Lieutenant Gerald Andrew Eckert, aged 24 and born in West Germany, abandoned his car near the border on Friday night, climbed over the fence and was picked up the next morning by a Mozambique border patrol.

A statement issued yesterday by the South African Army confirmed that an officer going by this name had gone absent without leave last Friday. It said he had been serving in a temporary capacity as a male nurse in the medical corps since December.

Confirmation of his appointment, according to the statement, had been subject to his obtaining South African citizenship and completing a probationary period of 12 months. He had acquired citizenship, but his military status had not changed.

During his short period of service, the statement said, Lieutenant Eckert had found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline, and had been "placed under the control



Lieutenant Eckert: An act of protest against the white minority regime.

and supervision of other qualified nursing staff."

The Mozambicans said the Lieutenant Eckert had told them he had deserted because of "the nature of the South African regime". He also wanted to show that there were whites in the Army "who are against the minority regime".

MAPUTO: Two rounds of heavy anti-aircraft fire rumbled through the Mozambique capital yesterday afternoon, hitting a small, unidentified aircraft over

Maputo Bay according to eyewitnesses, AFP reports. Some eyewitnesses said the aircraft was a jet fighter but no one could provide any further identification.

The aircraft began trailing smoke and spiralled downward, heading north-east out of the bay.

It was believed to have crashed into the Indian Ocean off Costa do Sol beach, six miles from the centre of the capital. There has been no official comment on the incident.

'P2' casts shadow over Italian election

From John Earle, Rome

The secret, and officially banned Masonic lodge P2 is casting its shadow over the campaign for the Italian general election on June 26.

Signorina Tina Anselmi, chairman of the parliamentary commission of investigation whose work has been suspended because of the dissolution, has given warning that it is still alive and powerful.

The Christian Democratic Party has, in fact, accepted as candidates five politicians on the list of the lodge's 953 members, publication of which caused the fall of Signor Arnaldo Forlani's government two years ago.

"P2 is by no means dead," Signorina Anselmi said in an interview published yesterday in the weekly magazine Panorama. "It still has power. It is working in the institutions. It is moving in society. It has money, means and instruments still at its disposal," she said.

The Venetian Grand Master, Signor Licio Gelli, has been in prison in Geneva since last year pending consideration of an Italian extradition request.

But Signorina Anselmi, a 56-year-old Christian Democrat on the party's left wing, said that P2 still had fully operative power centres in South America. It was also still able to condition, at least in part, Italian political life.

She understood that party leaders were in a difficult position over candidates for this election, because they did not have the information and documentation about P2's activities possessed by the commission. The commission members, moreover, were bound by secrecy.

She did not comment directly on the five candidates accepted by her party for the Chamber of Deputies, of whom the most prominent is Signor Franco Foschi, a former minister of labour (P2 membership No 1913).

The others are Gianni Ceroni (No 2141), Vito Napoli (No 2170), Sergin Pezzati (No 1631) and Publio Finri (No 1878).

Left holds San Marino

From Our Correspondent, Rome

The left-wing coalition in San Marino maintained its hold in the pocket-sized Adriatic republic in Sunday's general election, increasing its strength from 31 to 32 in the 60-member chamber.

Among the coalition partners, however, the Communists lost one seat, down from 16 to 15, while the two socialist parties each gained one, the San Marino Socialists up from eight to nine and the Unified Socialists from seven to eight.

The Christian Democrats remain the strongest single party, with just over 42 per cent of the votes cast and 26 seats (unchanged).

Strife-torn Kashmir visited by Gandhi

Delhi (Reuter) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, opened a three-day campaign tour yesterday in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir where, latest estimates said, 1,000 people were injured in pre-election clashes on Sunday.

The violence erupted between supporters of rival parties for next Sunday's state election, including Kashmir's ruling National Conference Party and Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I).

Mrs Gandhi, addressing election meetings in the southern Jammu region of the frontier state alleged that people were being threatened with dire consequences if votes were not polled for the National Conference, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The violence, in which rival groups used knives and threw stones, broke out as a convoy of lorries and buses carrying National Conference supporters drove through several villages in the Kashmir valley.

In one township there was an exchange of gunfire between two groups, and there were reports of vehicles being burnt and shops and houses looted.

The National Conference is led by the Chief Minister, Mr Farouq Abdullah, son of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "The Lion of Kashmir", who died last September. The Sheikh Abdullah dominated Kashmiri politics for 50 years and his memory and political legacy are big obstacles to the Gandhi party in its attempt to capture power in the state.

India-Pakistan links: The continuing improvement of relations between India and Pakistan will be marked tomorrow by a visit to Islamabad by Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, Michael Hamlyn writes.

The visit is the first in the series of discussions to take place under the auspices of the newly-formed Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission.

Prisoners of conscience



Taiwan: Wei Ting-chao

By Caroline Moorehead

Wei Ting-chao, editor of a banned political magazine Formosa, is serving six years in prison for "inciting a group of persons to commit or threaten violence".

He was arrested in December 1979, when a demonstration organized by the magazine's executive to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights degenerated into violent clashes.

Mr Wei was forbidden to see a lawyer until after being formally charged. His trial, together with 32 others, was in open court. In each case, the prosecution's principal evidence consisted of alleged confessions made during interrogation before formal charges were laid.

All but one of the defendants denied the confessions in court, maintaining they had been obtained by torture. They rejected the prosecution's claim that the incident was part of a plot to overthrow the Government.

Mr Wei, aged 46, is married and has one child. This is his third prison sentence. He spent the years between 1964 and 1968, and again between 1971 and 1976, in jail on political grounds.

Mr Wei's Confession obtained by torture.

Air base guards 'asleep'

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Dog handlers responsible for patrolling the area where 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft were sabotaged last year were sometimes found asleep on duty, and on occasion failed to report for work after being paid, the High Court was told yesterday.

The testimony was given by Squadron Leader John Ncube, a leading prosecution witness. He was being cross-examined by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, appearing for six Air Force officers charged with aiding the sabotage at Thornhill air base last July 25.

The witness also agreed with Mr Ognall's suggestion that Wing Commander John Cox, one of the accused, who was in charge of the Air Force regiment, had made active efforts in the year before the sabotage to improve security and the training of security personnel.

In his evidence, Squadron Leader Ncube, the officer commanding 202 Squadron at Thornhill, said he had been concerned about a reduction in available security manpower as individuals were frequently being sent on courses.

The six officers appeared in court yesterday in civilian dress in spite of a regulation published in Friday's Government Gazette requiring prisoners to wear prison uniform.

The new regulation also prohibits the wearing of security forces' uniforms by accused. When the officers first appeared in court on May 23 they wore Air Force uniforms but were later forced to change into civilian suits.

Yesterday's session was adjourned early to enable the Ministry of Defence to produce Air Force documents which have so far been withheld from the defence.

White couple murdered

Harare - Police confirmed yesterday that a white Zimbabwean farmer and his wife were shot dead at the weekend, Stephen Taylor writes. The couple were not officially identified but are understood to be Barry and Diana Brooke, who were murdered at their farm near Glendale, about 40 miles north of Harare.

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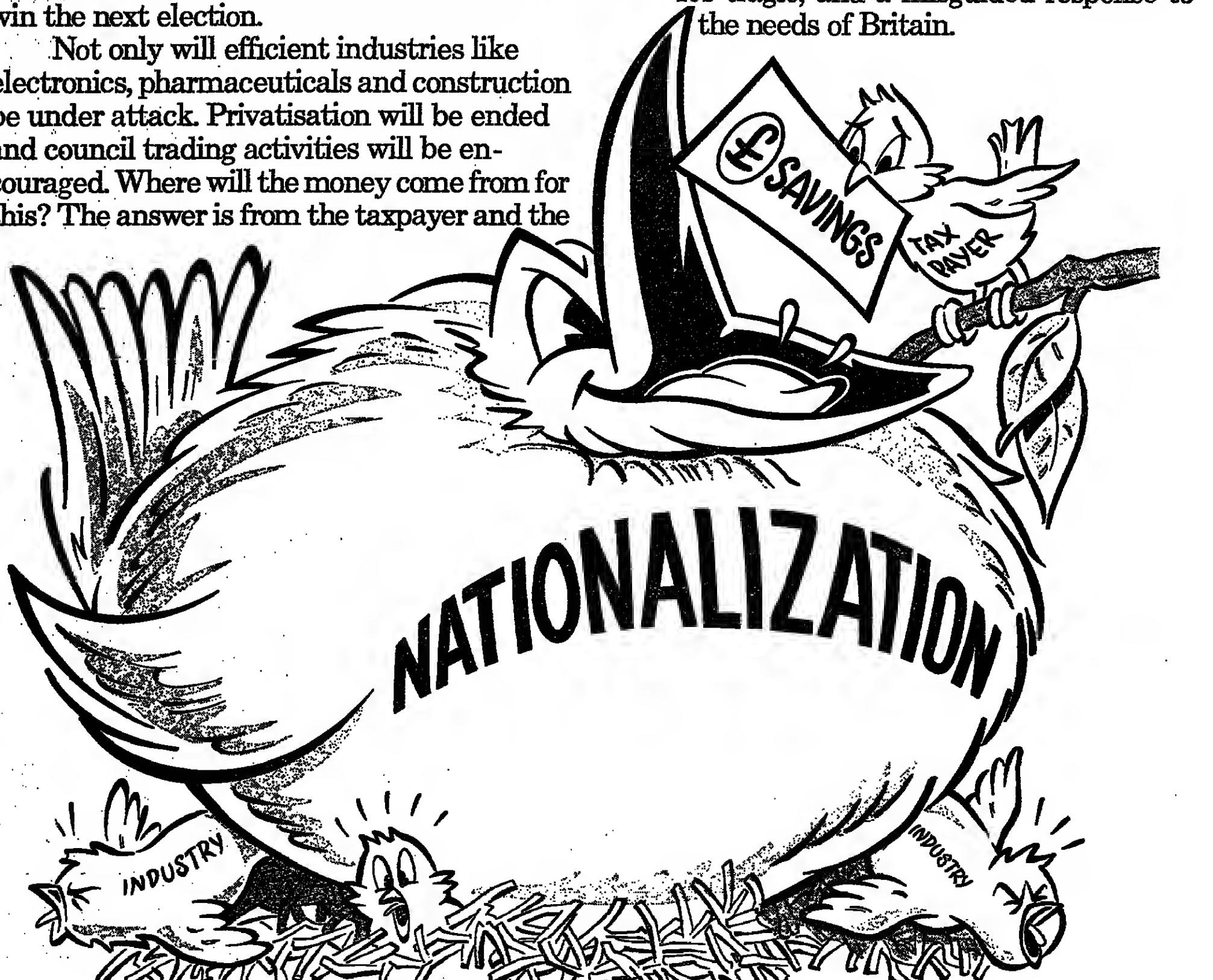
ratepayer. And from people's savings. And from pension funds.

And private industry will be starved of investment capital.

Where, then, will be our hopes for economic recovery?

Twenty-six miles from Dover lies an answer. The French swept a Socialist government into power with policies of nationalization. They are paying for it dearly now.

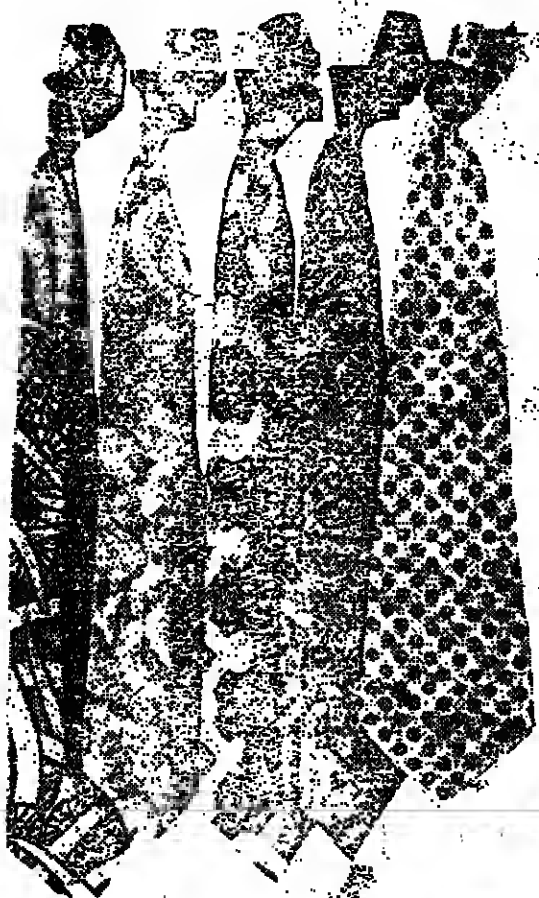
Despite the repeated failures of nationalization, however, it is a misguided response to the needs of Britain.



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FASHION by Suzy Menkes



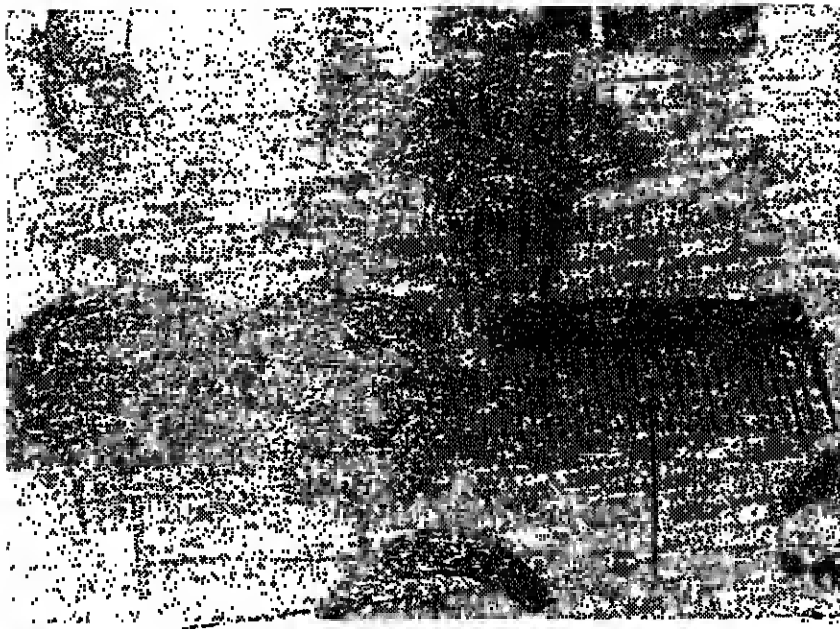
BELOW
The Stripes encapsulated as neckwear. The display of ties includes Mr Fish (left) and Turnbull and Asser



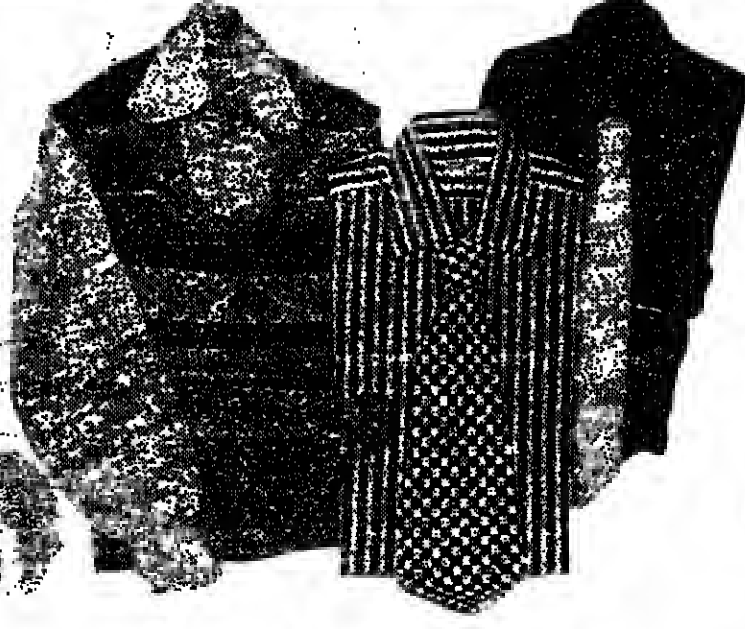
BELOW
Decorative hair combs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when hair ornaments were jewelry.



ABOVE
Embroidered court dress of 1860. The underskirt was completely restored by the Conservation Department, and was mounted on the dummy by



ABOVE
Giving costume a human dimension, Sir Roy Strong, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, with a dummy, a banker, Tom Courts, wearing a 1810 frock coat, suit and top hat. The mannequin figures are mounted by Peter Hart.



LEFT
Interior designer David Milne contributed to this collection of menswear mounted by Peter Giffin.



RIGHT
The hatpin as an art form, from a display of Victorian and Edwardian pins.



Photographs: Sarah Karadia

It is a very cool exhibition. It is pure and direct, done with great style and restraint.

On June 3, the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which Sir Roy is director, opens its Dress Collection to the public. It has taken five years to shore up a collapsing roof and refurbish the magnificent collection.

Now, under a faultless design, painted in creamy capucino, are the "pure and direct" windows of a neutral world of beige paint and carpet. Nothing is Barry Mazur's arrangement of "Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing," extracts from the clothes themselves. Not a single button-back Victorian chair, dark oak Jacobean chest, or Rococo mirror or Art Deco sunset lamp sets the scene for the onlooker.

"Everything has been stripped away," says Sir Roy. "Dress is the sculpture of fabric on the human body. It has an aesthetic form. We are not trying to present it as part of an illustrated book or as the social history of Jane Austen's world."

He emphasizes the quality of the exhibits, the "untold labour" in the restoration of two eighteenth century Mantua dresses with their

ridiculously wide two-dimensional skirts stiff with embroidery. He also underlines the real innovation of this world of the human element, exactly proportioned to fit the garment on display, instead of pinning and folding the clothes to the dummies. The result is to undermine the myths and preconceptions of our half knowledge. Here is a group of Victorians with a towering dowager in bombastic silhouette and an even taller male by her side. By contrast, the males of the well fed age seem small.

The scholarship behind the exhibition is meticulous. Hours, days and years have been spent on investigation by Sheila Landi and her team, although I found the head of textiles conservation engaged in the less elevated task of re-moulding the bust of a dummy with polyfilla to give it the correct 1920s silhouette.

"The thing that unites the textile department is a deep loathing of what is being done at the Metropolitan Museum in New York," says Roy Strong. "We are all totally opposed to Diana Vreeland's degradation of fashion. Instead of exalting in technique, she debases it."

The Metropolitan's Costume Institute has turned its exhibitions into social events and crowd pullers,

Stripping off for dressing up

under the guidance of the antic and eccentric Mrs Vreeland, ex-curator of *American Vogue*, New York, socialite and a *manière sacrée* of the fashion world. Her style is to create the mood of a period with dash and wit, even if it means cutting two inches off an eighteenth century petticoat or adding unauthentic gloves. The international museum world criticizes her for lack of scholarship.

The V & A's Dress Collection is designed to be the antithesis of Vreeland's. The metalwork department has loaned jewelry accessories in period or laboriously copied from originals. The costumes have all been restored, as far as is possible to their original conception.

"With the Mantua dresses, the reconstruction was like an archaeological dig," says Madeleine Ginsburg, assistant keeper textiles and dress.

"We went through seven different seam lines to find the earliest and most credible."

The director admits that the costumes as works of art, was a difficult one. He was inspired by a Japanese exhibition which showed clothes as sculptures against completely anonymous heads. He says: "I asked myself what costume has to do in the present time. How do we need to see it now? The idea should be not to confuse the public. This display is anti-camp, anti-dramatic, anti-theatre. Whether it will succeed or not, remains to be seen."

I shall make my own judgment on the Dress Collection, when I see the finished exhibition, complete with accessories and lighting, although this will necessarily be low level to conserve the costumes. "I only hope it doesn't look dingy," says Roy Strong.

The greatest shock to me at my preview was not the lack of clutter, which I welcome, because it has become a cliché of costume display over the last decade. It is the ghostly effect of no make-up and the wigs, all authentic in style but a uniform shade of pallid grey. Although small displays effectively show changing styles in accessories, from hair ornaments, to fans, to evening bags, to handkerchiefs and ties, the changing face is also a part of fashion history.

If there are doubters within the department, I did not meet them. Roy Strong praises the "super-human effort" of the team. The Keeper of Textiles, Santina Levey affirms the director's message. "I

personally am keen to see dress as a work of art, as much as sculpture or ceramics," she says. "I hate the idea that you have got to sell it by turning it into a piece of social history." The costumes often speak vividly for themselves, like Mr Burdett-Coutt's pompous woolly dressing gown, marked to look like like crumple, part of the strong collection of men's clothes displayed with style and freshness.

The idea of emphasizing the natural body shapes of the wearer is illuminating when it comes to twentieth century fashion, for you then see how great design can restructure our proportions.

Dior's curved New Look, sculpted as white jacket with black skirt, points up the contrast with the angular austerity suits. The twentieth century dress keeper, Valerie Mendes, sees the same contrast between the "softness of the 1970s" and the hard-edged preceding decade. Indeed there is nothing more extraordinary in the exhibition than the encapsulated 1960s. There, bent back at an odd angle (and looking like creatures from another planet) are five figures: Yves Saint Laurent's Mondrian dress sliced into squares, Mary Quant's quintessential mini shift, Pierre Cardin's space age splash of scarlet, Ungaro's skinny slither of lime green with

blue, and a Courrèges' youthquake dress in pure white with a midriff flare of daisies.

Sir Roy says he wants to make visitors think about technique, about how clothes are made. "I am appalled when I see fashion students in the museum with copies of 1950s *Vogue*, tracing the designs," he says. A small display of sewing machine and pattern suggests the questions that spring to mind when you see the seams scored into the back of a Digby Morton pebble tweed suit or Madame Vionnet's wool jersey cut on the bias in dove grey.

The entrance area is devoted to the first of the special exhibitions: Valerie Mendes's exploration of the Little Black Dress. That seems an unfair description of some of the grand gowns including an archetypal 1950s Balmain dance dress, an extraordinarily constructed Dior creation, and the purism of Jean Muir's jersey. The public would like constant changes to feed the imagination. But that is impossible according to the director. "It is more more complicated to alter a display of dresses," he says with feeling. "than to move a statue by Bernini".

Costume exhibitions

THE VICTORIA & ALBERT DRESS COLLECTION, Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing, at the V & A Museum from Wednesday, 6th June. Closed Fridays.

GALLERY OF FASHION, The Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham from Tuesday, 7th June. Thirty costumes displayed in historical settings. Closed Mondays.

SHAMBELLIE HOUSE, New Abbey, Dumfries, 28th May to 25th September. Special Exhibition, *The Rise and Fall of the Shewes: Fashion in Britain 1825-1840*. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

FABRIC OF SOCIETY: A celebration of the golden age of printed cotton 1770-1870: A collaboration between Laura Ashley and the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Hall, Manchester. A theatrical performance on Wednesday and Thursday 22nd and 23rd June at 7.30. Tickets at £4 and £5 from the Royal Northern College of Music, Exx Office, All Saints, Manchester M13 9RD.

Drawings: John Babbage



Left: Front-to-back cardigan is worth a second look. Go for a slim silhouette and wear it with the new knee-skimming straight skirt and a wide waist-cinching belt. Available in red, black, white, sand and blue cotton interlock, £18 by Zwell from Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Syboe, Colchester. Room at the Top, Newcastle on Tyne



Left: The versatile V-back sweater takes you through the day and out on warm summer nights. Flat hair back or pin it up. Crunchy cotton/acrylic sweater by Striving Cooper in pastel pink, lemon and blue, £16.95 from Fenwicks, New Bond Street, W1.

Right: Originality is the name of the hand-knit game. Clever cabled cotton vest has a 'collared' back and comes in sunshine-bright colours like canary yellow, jaffa orange and bright white. By Artwork, £54 from Cream of Leeds and mail order from Artwork, The Warehouse, 103 Bermondsey Street, SE1, p & p £1.50.

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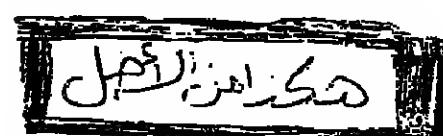
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Back is beautiful

A golden hair is going to be the most important fashion accessory this summer. For the low-backed tops that have swung into style need a brown back for a great exit line. Young girls are already borrowing daddy's classic V-necked sweaters - and wearing them back to front. The same sloppy shapes are now coming up as T-shirts, often with bold buttons to emphasize that back is beautiful. Another fresh view is the ladder back, that leaves well-tanned flesh peeking through the gaps. Indispensable to this new glamour is the low-backed bra, like the French Lise Charmel of Lovable's white lace, both at Fenwicks.

Assistant: Christine Painot

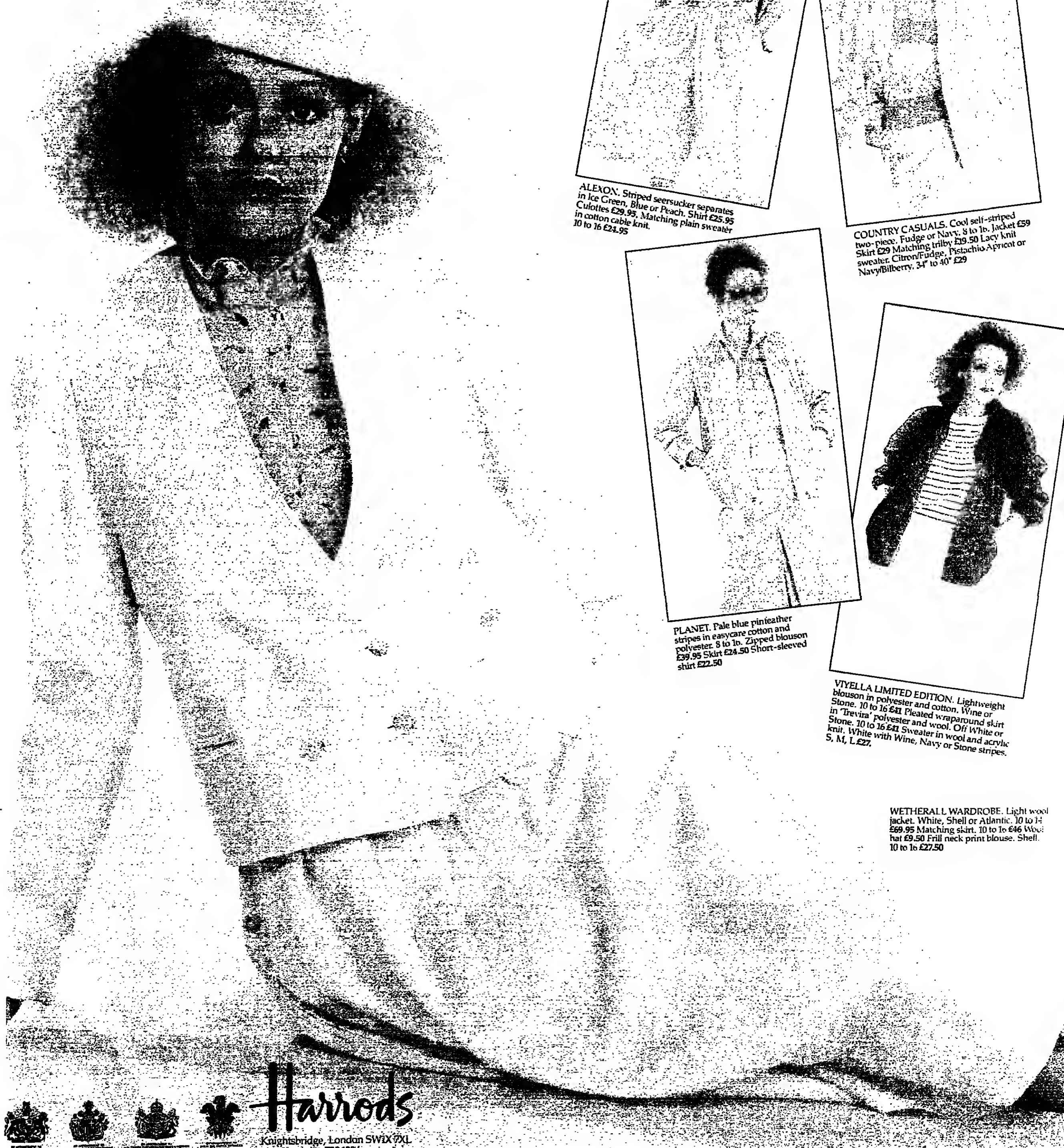


Introducing Harrods new Co-ordinates Room

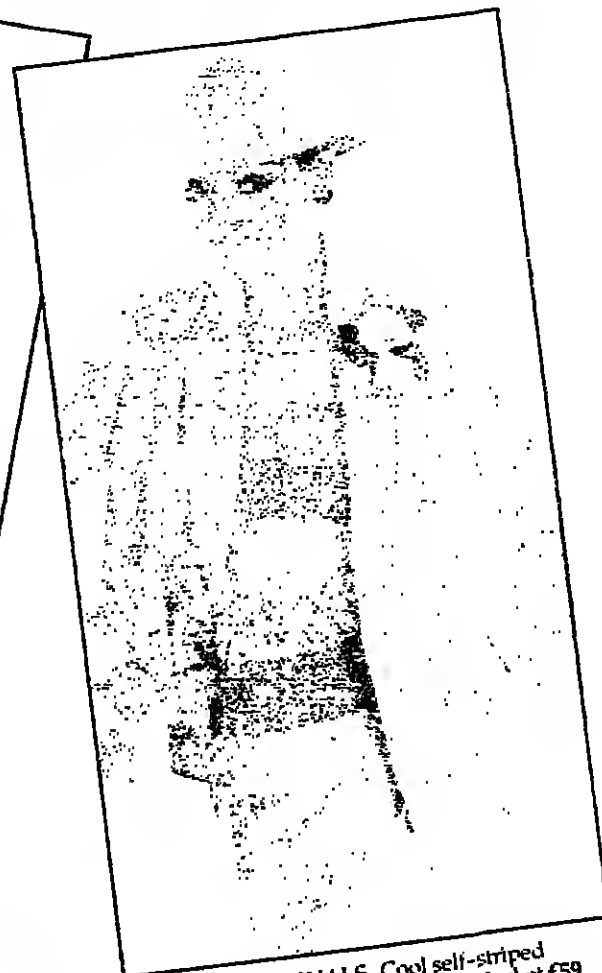
There's a great new get-together at Harrods. The Co-ordinates Room. The scintillating department we've just opened on our fashion floor. Five favourite names from the British fashion scene - Alexon, Country Casuals, Planet, Viyella Limited Edition, Wetherall Wardrobe. Five stunning collections in classic designs and beautiful

fabrics, each cleverly colour-co-ordinated. All together in one Room. The Room where you'll discover the look that's right for you now. The look you'll still be in love with next year. And the year after.

The Co-ordinates Room. First Floor. *Personal shoppers only.*



ALEXON. Striped seersucker separates in Ice Green, Blue or Peach. Shirt £25.95. Culottes £29.95. Matching plain sweater in cotton cable knit. 10 to 16 £24.95



COUNTRY CASUALS. Cool self-striped two-piece. Fudge or Navy. 8 to 16. Jacket £59. Skirt £29. Matching tribby £19.50. Lacy knit sweater. Citron/Fudge, Pistachio. Apricot or Navy/Bilberry. 34" to 40" £29



PLANET. Pale blue pinfeather stripes in easycare cotton and polyester. 8 to 16. Zipped blouson £39.95. Skirt £24.50. Short-sleeved shirt £22.50



VIYELLA LIMITED EDITION. Lightweight blouson in polyester and cotton. Light weight Stone. 10 to 16 £41. Pleated wraparound skirt in "Trevira" polyester and wool. Off White or Stone. 10 to 16 £41. Sweater in wool and acrylic knit. White with Wine, Navy or Stone stripes. S, M, L £27.

WETHERALL WARDROBE. Light wool jacket. White, Shell or Atlantic. 10 to 14 £69.95. Matching skirt. 10 to 16 £46. Wool hat £9.50. Frill neck print blouse. Shell. 10 to 16 £27.50



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John Barry reveals the secrets of the superpower talks on European nuclear missiles Geneva behind closed doors

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating over the stationing of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe since November 1981. They are stalemated. This series discloses the reasons why

Comrade Nitze. I will tell you a story. It was the morning of December 1, 1981, the first working session of the superpower negotiations to limit, perhaps even abolish, a new generation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet and American delegations faced each other down length of the polished table in the penthouse of the United States mission in Geneva. Through the wide windows, the wintry sunlight gleamed on the lake and, beyond, the breath-catching view of Mont Blanc. At the centre of the table, the head of the Soviet team, Yuli Kvitsinsky, had decided to open proceedings by telling his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, a Russian joke.

"A bear was travelling on a train one day. And he noticed, hopping along the corridor outside his compartment, a rabbit. The rabbit was looking very worried. So the bear said: 'What's the matter, rabbit?'"

"I am sure the inspector is coming," said the rabbit. "But I don't have a ticket."

"Never mind," said the bear. "Climb on to this seat next to me, and I'll protect you."

The rabbit looked dubious; but he finally decided to accept the bear's offer. So he hopped on to the seat and settled down. But not for long...

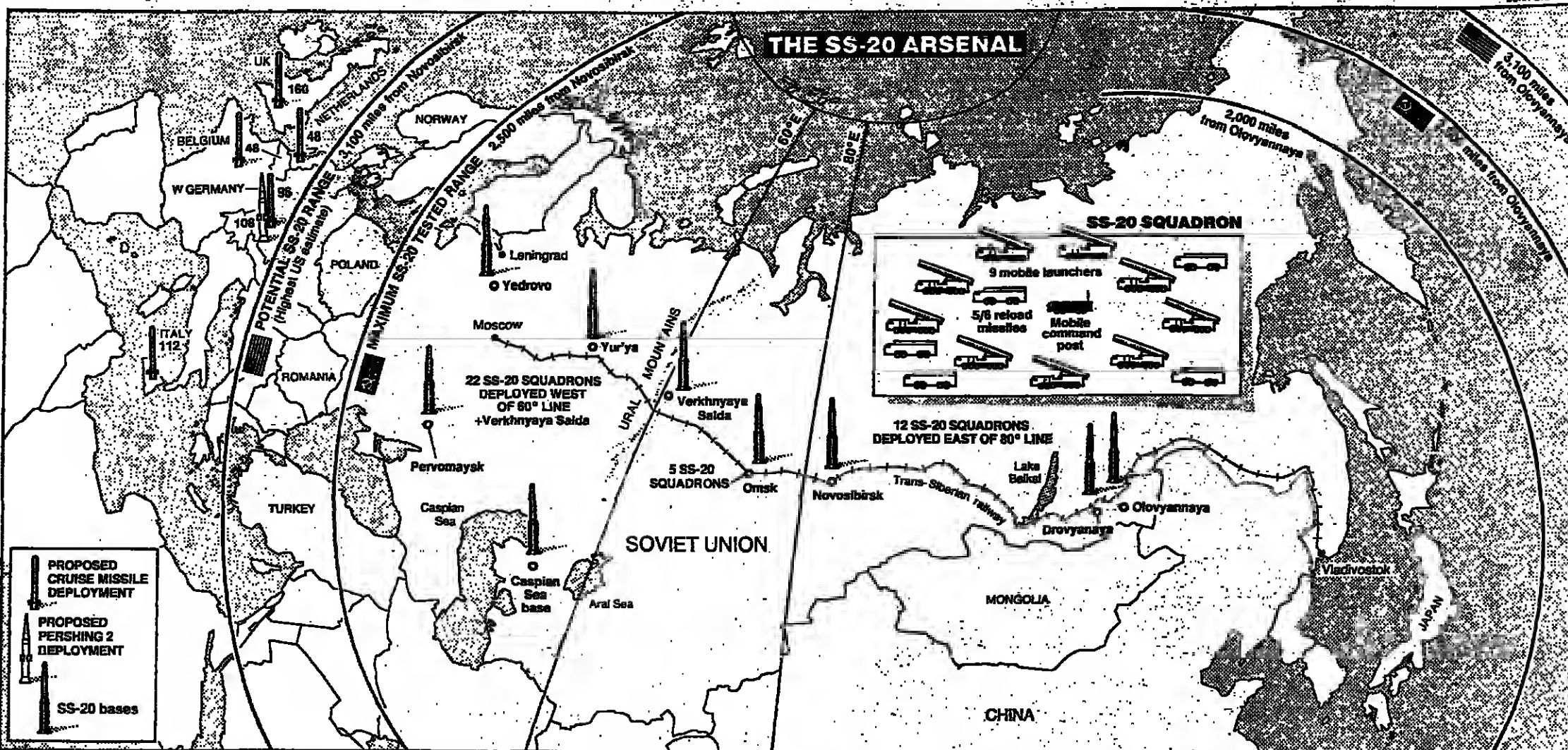
As they listened to the story, the American delegation mentally recalled what they knew of the personalities behind the Slav faces staring across at them. There was General Yuri Lebedev, the representative of the Soviet General Staff; the technical expert, one of only two or three on the Soviet team who knew the real figures about their weapons production and performance.

Especially, Lem Maserkoff from the Foreign Ministry; the diplomat who knew how to probe, with exquisite politeness, for cracks between the United States and its European allies. In the next seat, another Foreign Ministry man, Valeri Popov; a wizard with words, the man who would draft virtually all the Soviet documents presented in the talks. And then the "advisers and experts", two of them the inevitable KGB men: Pavlichenko, masquerading as the representative of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and Kardashev, notionally from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And leading the whole team, a new face in the small world of Soviet arms negotiators, at 45 a mere youth by Soviet standards, the protégé of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko himself: Yuli Kvitsinsky. Telling a joke.

"But soon they heard the inspector coming down the corridor, and the rabbit got worried again. So the bear said: 'I will tell you what we can do. I will hold you by your ears out of the carriage window, so the inspector cannot see you. Then, when he has gone, you can come in again.'"

"The rabbit, by now really worried, agreed. So the bear picked him up by the ears - and dangled him out of the window."

"In came the inspector, and with his other hand the bear showed him his ticket. But the inspector was suspicious. 'What have you got in that hand outside the window?' he asked."



"Why," said the bear - and here Kvitsinsky suddenly unclenched his fist and showed his empty palm - "Nothing!" Kvitsinsky smiled.

Across the table, Paul Nitze was surprised. A few minutes earlier, at the photo session for the world's press, all had been cordial. Handshakes, smiles, banter. Now, behind closed doors, the Russians were at once spelling out the brutal reality. The Soviet view of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces negotiations - surely the message of Kvitsinsky's "joke" - was that great powers abandon weaker allies when it suits them. The issue for the Soviets, Kvitsinsky seemed to be saying, was how rapidly the United States would realize that superpower relations demanded it abandon its commitment to equip western Europe with new missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20.

What startled Nitze was not that the Soviets held this perception - it did not surprise him - but the apparent assumption that the United States would understand it and allow for it. The anecdote proved an accurate prologue to the Geneva INF talks. Since that opening session, the two negotiating teams have met formally more than 70 times, and at more than

a score of informal encounters, from discreet lunch and dinner parties for two to a cheerily alcoholic boat trip round Lake Geneva by the massed delegations.

On the surface, the Geneva talks have witnessed great activity. It is an illusion. On the core issues, Geneva has made little progress. Serious negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States have barely begun. And the longer the talks drag on, the harder it is to believe there will ever be serious negotiation. For Yuli Kvitsinsky's jolly anecdote accurately represents the Soviet position: between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

In bargaining terms at Geneva, that Soviet perception means this. The new weapons which Nato proposes to deploy at the end of 1983 - the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and the Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) - will be "strategic". Why? Because they will hit the Soviet Union. But the Soviets' own SS-20s are not "strategic". Why not? Because they cannot hit the United States. The fact that they could devastate the territory of the United States' allies in western Europe is, in Soviet eyes, irrelevant.

Between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter. The dominating topic of the Geneva talks has been the SS-20: its numbers, basing and capabilities. But on this central topic, there is stalemate. The Soviet objectives at Geneva are simple. Moscow wants to preserve all its SS-20s. But it wants to eliminate from western Europe not only the prospect of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, but almost all the existing American long-range nuclear strike aircraft based in Europe too. Since there are now 351 SS-20s deployed, and the Soviets are negotiating on the basis of alleged balance, there are no small objectives. To see how their proposals at Geneva are designed to preserve their missiles, it is time to reveal the secrets of the SS-20 deployment.

When the American U-2 spy-plane flew on its first missions over the Soviet Union in late 1956, its CIA controllers had to answer a tough question. The Soviet Union is a vast continent; which parts of it should the U-2 photograph first? The answer was that target number one was to be suspected ICBM bases and testing sites, and the CIA thought it knew where they were: strung eastward along

the length of the trans-Siberian railway. The missiles were so heavy, and the distances so great, that rail flat-cars were the only way of getting the rockets to their launch-sites.

The Russians are creatures of habit and geography. A quarter of a century later, most of the SS-20 bases are to be found not too far from the same trans-Siberian tracks.

When the Soviets tabled at Geneva their draft treaty in May last year, at the start of the second round of talks, they proposed limiting nuclear missiles and aircraft within "Europe". And they defined the eastern boundary of Europe as being the line of longitude 60 degrees east (At the same time, they said the boundary ran along the crest of the Ural mountains, which is not quite the same as 60 degrees; the confusion has not so far been cleared up.) Inside "Europe", west of that 60 degree line, there are 22 SS-20 squadrons deployed: 198 launchers. Five of their base-complexes can be identified. They are at Yedrovo, not far from the main Moscow-Leningrad highway; Yurya, just north-west of the town of Kirov; Verkhnyaya Salda, which is part of the industrial complex round Sverdlovsk, Pervomaysk, north of the Black Sea; and at a site in the bleak desert east of the Caspian.

The Verkhnyaya Salda location probably explains why the Soviet definition of the eastern boundary of Europe, as presented at Geneva, is ambiguous. The site is just to the east of the 60 degree line, but might scrape into Europe if the hazier boundary of the Urals is taken instead. The Pervomaysk site is the newest location among the five. Until a year or so ago, Pervomaysk was one of two Soviet missile fields which together housed about 120 SS-11 intercontinental missiles targeted on Europe. As the SS-20s roll off the production line, and take over this role from the SS-11, the Pervomaysk silos have been abandoned and SS-20 launchers have apparently been moved in instead.

The Soviets have three SS-20 base-complexes deep in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. They are at Novosibirsk, and at two sites east of Lake Baikal, Drobnyanaya and Olovyannaya. Currently, 12 squadrons are housed at those sites; and there is evidence that more will soon arrive at Novosibirsk. From the Lake Baikal locations, the SS-20s could, on some estimates of their range, hit Manila in the Philippines. And it is presumably those squadrons which are targeted on Japan - a fact that explains the keen interest Tokyo is taking in the Geneva talks.

But it was the question of what targets the SS-20s could hit from the Novosibirsk site which produced one

of the more revealing remarks at Geneva. Acknowledging that, even withdrawn east of the 60 degree line, the SS-20s would still have the range to strike western Europe, the Soviets have proposed pulling them back further east still, behind the 80 degree line. In return, they demand not merely that almost all American longer-range nuclear weapons be withdrawn from Europe, but also that American aircraft-carriers with nuclear-capable aircraft aboard should be banned from the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic.

In reality, regional limits of the sort the Soviets propose are impractical, because the SS-20 is so mobile. In a crisis, what is to prevent Moscow from moving its SS-20s westward once more? But, to explore the proposal, the American team plotted the reach of the SS-20 from its Novosibirsk site - which, being just east of the 80 degree line, would not be dismantled.

There is dispute in Washington over the SS-20's maximum potential range. The CIA puts it at 2,750 miles; the Pentagon's own Defence Intelligence Agency estimates 3,100 miles. The latter figure seems to envisage very considerable future development of the SS-20; and it is unclear what weight of warhead the DIA thinks the SS-20 could ever carry that far, and with what accuracy. For bargaining purposes at Geneva, however, the United States has adopted this higher figure. Even on the CIA's lower estimate, though, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit targets on Nato's flanks in Norway and Turkey.

When Nitze pointed this out, Kvitsinsky made two responses. His considered reply was that the SS-20's true range was little more than 2,500 miles - which is, in fact, as far as it has ever been test-fired. With that range, he said, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit no part of Nato. (Though, as our map shows, that still seems to be incorrect.)

But it was Kvitsinsky's first response to Nitze's challenge which arrested those who heard it. He listened to Nitze explaining why, in the United States view, targets in Norway were still at risk. Then he shrugged. "So why should you worry", he said, "if we kill a few reindeer?"

© John Barry 1983

TOMORROW

What passed between Nitze and Kvitsinsky when they take a 'walk in the woods'



Paul Nitze
Aged 76; ex-investment banker and millionaire; director, policy planning staff, State Department 1959-63; Secretary of the Navy 1963-67; Deputy Secretary of Defence 1967-69; member, US delegation to Salt talks 1969-74; leader, US delegation to INF talks 1981.

Yuli Kvitsinsky
Aged 48; swift-rising protégé of Gromyko's in Soviet foreign service; member of Soviet delegation to four-power talks in Berlin; member, Soviet delegation to Vienna force reduction talks; adviser to Soviet delegation at UN General Assembly; Soviet ambassador, Bonn; head of Soviet delegation, INF talks, 1981.

"Insultion of Women Over-rated. First Impressions Usually Wrong. Expert Riddles Popular Ideas."
"An emphatic 'No' was given yesterday to the question: 'Is the motor car displacing the piano as the great essential in modern life?'"
"Controversy on the Origin of Man. Bishop asks for Ten Years Truce."
"Girl in Boy's Clothes Eludes Police. Night Escapade with Toy Pistol. 'Don't Let Father Know.'"
"These are all stories from the Westminster Gazette of 1927, a second batch to distract your mind from the current general election. Of course, they are not the full stories, but the habit 56 years ago of stringing headlines together at the top of the column ensured that you knew, more or less the whole story, before you went any further. Would you really want to know any more about the following?"
"Girl's 52 Miles on Roller Skates. London-Brighton in 6 1/2 Hours. I Could Have Done Ten More Miles."
"Valid Marriages by Bogus Curate. Couples' Anxiety Set at Rest."
"The Unwanted Kiss. Little Girl's 'No' to Mrs Baldwin."
"Lady Astor Shut out of Paddock. Comedy at the St. Ledger. 'I'm Lord Astor's Wife.' Urgent Appeal to Policeman."
"Mystery Visit of King Boris. Excites Interesting Speculation. Bulgaria's Bachelor King on Tour."
"Three Best Men. But the Bride Without Attendants."
Well, one might want to know a little more about the last one. The explanation, though, is quite simple. The bridegroom had three best friends and didn't want to hurt any of their feelings, so asked them all to attend him as best man. The one who actually takes part in the ceremony, said the groom, will have to be decided among them by the cut of a card. Luckily, he added somewhat mysteriously, they are all splendid bridge players.

Talking heads

MORFOVER Miles Kingston

The Gazette was not always a frivolous paper and there are one or two serious headlines to be had.

"How Surgeon Died in Self-Experiment. Firm Hope of New Anaesthetic. Fatal Error in Locked Study."

"Vast Crack Round the World. Scientist's Startling Earthquake Theory. India Sliding North. Big Shock Predicted for This Year."

This last was the Gazette's exclusive report that a Russian scientist had explained what we know now to be the continental plates by the existence of a big fault round the world, caused by the earth's cooling and shrinking. "German Scientist Accepts Theory," said the Gazette with quiet satisfaction a few days later, though when you come to read the words of Professor Wanach of Potsdam his

message is rather more self-centred than one might expect. "He says he has hitherto heard nothing of the existence of a fault-line between America and Europe, but at any rate, he declares, Germany is well outside the danger zone."

There is one oddly topical arts coverage on the same page. "Sea Battle Film at Balmoral. King and Queen Entertained..." The famous film "The Battles of Coroneel and the Falkland Islands" was shown at Balmoral Castle to the King and Queen and their guests yesterday. The film, which is now showing at the New Gallery Kinema, was made with the assistance of the Admiralty, who lent seven fully-manned battleships for the purpose. The producers were thus able to reconstruct the sea battles in a manner that has never before been possible; the

actual battle of the Falklands is a wonderful piece of cinema realism."

There is more arts coverage under the heading: "Sex Play Not To Be Banned: Chief Constable of Cardiff Approves." More inspection of the small print shows that the chief constable's approval was somewhat mixed. "My personal opinion is that *The Fanatics* has suitably described the ideas the characters portray, though my views are virtually against the dialogue of the play. The artists are also excellent, though again in my view the moral of the play is brought down to the level of the farmyard."

Things were not quite so easy in London. "Censor Bans Passage from The Bible. Potiphar's Wife and Joseph. Quotation Cut Out of New Play..." The Censor has refused to allow a passage from the thirty-ninth chapter of Genesis, dealing with Joseph and Potiphar's wife to be read out on stage. The author, Edgar C. Middleton, said he was astounded, though presumably not un-

happy with the publicity. Eight days later, in fact, the theatre pulled it off again. "Shock Pyjamas Altered. 'No Cause for Offence' in New Play..." The pyjamas worn by Miss Jeanne de Casalis in *Potiphar's Wife*, the new play at the Globe Theatre, which caused much comment on the first night, have been altered. "The lining of the tunic has been restored," said Major Norman Loring, the producer.

Having the Bible banned on stage may seem anti-diluvian, but such things go on today. Earlier this year the ASA banned an ad by Stone's Ginger Wine which quoted *The Perfumed Garden* as being in favour of ginger as a mild aphrodisiac, even though the same extract had appeared freely in *The Sunday Times*. In fact, other bits from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927 do seem depressingly topical...

"Liberal Revival - Two Candidates for Southampton."

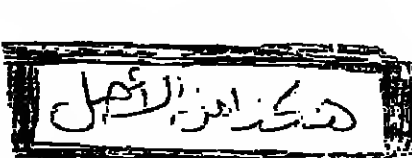
But there we are back to the election, so there we must stop.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 71)

ACROSS
1 Hearts surround (6)
5 Sleeve end (4)
8 King's wife (5)
9 Lie up (7)
11 Added substance (8)
13 Glimpse at (4)
15 Palsy (9)
18 Diplomacy (4)
19 Architrave (6)
21 Confidential (7)
23 Unwanted plants (5)
24 Violent man (4)
25 Angry speech (6)

DOWN
2 Current text (5)
3 Put on (3)
4 Site clearance (13)
5 Deal with (4)
6 Plaster paintings (7)
7 Equivalent (5)
10 Volcano (4)
12 Evil wrong (4)
14 Oxford river (4)
15 Hungry (7)
16 Pace (4)
17 Stop (5)

SOLUTION TO No 70
ACROSS: 1 Symposium 9 Odalisak 10 Lance 17 Ivy 13 Dunk 16 About
17 Grouse 18 Feb 20 Rose 21 Donate 22 Alps 23 Elan 25 Dog
28 Ensur 29 Aethian 30 Graves images
DOWN: 2 Yeann 3 Plie 4 Tidi 5 Jilly 6 Eunoble 7 Lord's Prayer
8 Demeronomy 12 Vassal 14 KGB 15 Rocco 19 Exposer 20 Bee
24 Lying 25 Derw 26 Gain 27 Sham



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FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.

THE TIMES DIARY

Cannon effect

Did Dmitri Shostakovich have music on the brain? An extraordinary article by a Chinese neurosurgeon in next month's Musical Times suggests that he had a piece of shell shrapnel lodged deep inside his brain, and that as a result each time he leaned his head to the side he heard musical melodies - different each time - which he could use when composing. Moving his head back level immediately stopped the music. Dr Dajue Wang claims to have had the story from the Soviet neurosurgeon whom Shostakovich consulted, and whose X-rays allegedly located the musical fragment in the temporal horn of the left ventricle. Shostakovich was in Leningrad during the siege. But there has previously been no mention of any injury. Dr. Ronald Henson, a British neurologist consulted about Wang's story, says cautiously: "I would hesitate to affirm that it could not happen."

Chew one poll

No shortage of idle Bank Holiday-makers in decipher veteran campaigner Bill Books from yesterday's headline. In my mind he that Shirley Williams jumbles beautifully into "I whirl aimlessly" and Harold Wilson into "Whine 'n' old liar". My special thanks go to those who offered to help me with Roy Jenkins, Margaret Cherry of Hampton-in-Arden suggested "Enjoys rink". Close, very close. On the whole I prefer the image conjured up by Trevor Wells of Matfield, Kent: a "jolly sinner."

Looking forward

Labour would be looking for a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments if they were in charge of the show. Melvyn Bragg, at yesterday's press conference, told how the Arts Council backed the first production of *Look Back in Anger* at the Royal Court with £4,000. "Since then", he said, "over £9m in royalties has come back to this country from that play being performed around the world." One reason, perhaps, why in her quarrels with Margaret Thatcher has not had the Arts Council in her sights.

Past master

Lord Shawcross, now 81 and a member of the SDP, says he is hoping for a Conservative victory. So he comes full circle. He became famous after the general election in 1945, when Labour took a majority of 146, for saying: "We are the masters now." What he actually said, because politicians are seldom so pithy, was: "We are the masters at the moment, but for a very long time to come." It was in the same period when Aneurin Bevan said the Tories were "lower than vermin" and Emanuel Shinwell declared: "The organizer workers are our friends - as for the rest, they don't matter a tinker's cuss." It makes present election orators look and sound like Sunday school teachers.

Shame on the Savoy Hotel, the British Tourist Authority, and The New Yorker. Between them they have contrived an advertisement in the magazine showing the Savoy's port over which fly the American and British flags. The Stars and Stripes are in good order, but the union flag is upside down.

BARRY FANTONI



High jinks

Appropriately, because of his name's association with high houses, Victor Hochhauser's wife Lilian has arranged a sixtieth birthday concert for her husband in Europe's tallest building, the National Westminster Bank headquarters in the City. Rostropovich, the Russian cellist with whom Hochhauser has been closely associated for 30 years, will be playing on June 15 with the English Chamber Orchestra in the gilded banquet hall over which the tower was built. It is the first time the hall has been used for a concert, but the Hochhausers say it is ideal. Proceeds will be going to the international Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

The Irish government, hostile critic of Britain's Falklands campaign last year, is to back an initiative to make the islands self-sufficient. Lord Na h-Eileanan Siar, the republic's past authority, has agreed with a London consultancy to investigate the development of Falklands peat bogs. The Irish are world leaders in bog technology, having helped projects in Indonesia and Africa, and have used peat to power electricity generating stations. A Lord Na h-Eileanan Siar spokesman says: "This has nothing to do with politics. It is purely a business arrangement."

PHS

Emperor Nyerere, King Obote

The chances of building a prosperous Uganda have been blighted by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, working in close cooperation with Milton Obote, the President of Uganda. Nyerere's ambition for political domination of the entire East and Central African region is well known. To achieve this he has a special strategy. From time to time he has inflicted damage upon a neighbour's economy, as when he closed his border with Kenya more than four years ago. And if neither Nyerere nor Obote actually hated the August 1982 coup plot in Kenya, they certainly hoped it would succeed.

Both Nyerere and Obote have always looked enviously at Kenya, whose well-being depends in no small measure on neighbourly, mutually beneficial relations with Uganda. It is a matter for regret, however, that there is no sign of such a relationship so long as Nyerere remains the senior partner of the Nyerere/Obote axis.

Nyerere's own socialist colossus is now crumbling around him, exposing all the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Tanzanian system. Out of sheer panic he has cined all borders with his neighbours, and arrested thousands of Africans and several hundred Tanzanians of Asian origin, on the pretext that they are responsible for bringing his economy in grief. He accuses them of *magendo* (smuggling). I know of a Kikuyu hotelier in Tanzania recently arrested for hoarding because three bags of sugar were found on his hotel premises.

In pursuit of his mirage of socialism, Nyerere has forced unwilling peasants into collective *ujamaa* villages where there is no incentive of any description. The total effect has ground the economy to a halt. The man in the street describes this system as *Mali ya Uma*, which means that all money

Uganda has suffered continued bloodshed and economic hardship since Idi Amin was ousted four years ago. Godfrey Binaisa, who succeeded him before he too was deposed, blames his country's plight on the ambitions of its socialist neighbour



and property belong to the public. Why should one have to work? Let the government that put all money and property into the hands of the public provide for everybody. *Mwalimu* - the Teacher - as Nyerere is known to his humble subjects, has turned his country into one vast kindergarten, where he carries out whatever social and economic experiments attract his fancy. Whether the idea of *ujamaa* has any merit or not, Nyerere always gets himself off the hook by his readiness to admit in public that his government has failed. But it is little short of amazing that the West continues pouring money into Nyerere's coffers. Tanzania is Africa's greatest per capita recipient of western aid.

The socialism that has flowed from Nyerere's Arusha Declaration of 1967 has resulted only in the nationalization of poverty. The main source of employment is the three public services: the ordinary civil service, the civil service of the party and the public corporations. This gives the President a vast reservoir of patronage. Virtually all jobs flow from him. He also has an elaborate intelligence network with its attendant instruments of torture. Human rights are regularly violated. Nyerere is no

dedicated social democrat. If the environment is difficult, it is of his own making. Milton Obote was the only Ugandan socialist to make Uganda socialist on the Tanzanian model. He was the author of the Common Man's Charter, supposedly an improved version of Nyerere's own Arusha Declaration. Although Obote is not at present implementing all the provisions of the Charter because of political expediency, he has not renounced it. It is only a question of time before its chilling provisions are unleashed on Ugandans. The elaborate machinery of the Ugandan police state has been resurrected in the instruments of torture put in place, all available former agents of the hated General Service, the equivalent of the KGB, have again been recruited. It chills the soul to note that Britain, with its team of military advisers, is assisting Obote in the training of his agents of torture. The West keeps Obote's economy afloat.

The two administrations that followed the downfall of Idi Amin were led by Professor Yusuf Lule and myself. During my 11 months in office, the legislative body decided to alter the provisions of the 1967 Constitution relating to the

president. Instead of allowing the ruling party to produce him as a conjurer produces a bird out of his hat, the president would have had to be elected by universal adult suffrage. This change could not be tolerated by Nyerere and Obote.

The Council through which I governed further decided that the first general election after the defeat of Amin would be held under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front and not under the old political parties. Our aim was to promote unity and avoid tribal or religious factionalism. Further, there was to be no limit to the number of candidates for the presidency or for membership of parliament.

Nyerere and Obote decided to remove me from office before the election. I was detained under house arrest in Entebbe and for eight months was guarded by about 80 Tanzanian soldiers - part of the force sent in to oust Amin - before I managed to flee the country and find refuge in Britain. The Military Commission which removed me tried to frame me with charges of corruption, although no steps were taken to substantiate the allegations. Nyerere had resented my acting as president of an independent sovereign state and not as a regional commissioner of a Tanzanian region, which Uganda became after Amin's defeat.

I understand that Nyerere has agreed to send another 10,000 Tanzanian troops to launch a final assault on the patriotic forces now fighting to liberate Uganda, perhaps on condition that Obote agrees to a merger with Tanzania on the model of Zanzibar's union with mainland Tanzania in 1964. At the end of the day Nyerere hopes to emerge as the undisputed, absolute Emperor of East Africa with Obote as one of his vassal kings.

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Wearing down the runaway horse

Will this past weekend be looked back on as the point when the election campaign of 1983 took a decisive turn? Until now, the campaign has had many of the attributes of a one-horse race. This is not because the issues are of no intrinsic interest. It is simply that as elections become more and more dominated by opinion polls, the issues behind the polls are less and less discussed.



JUNE 24 83

John Pardoe

In the first election of 1974 this worked well enough for the Liberal Party. In the penultimate weekend of that campaign, the opinion polls started to show a rise in Liberal support. From then on the polls became the election issue. Daily press conferences were simply a running commentary on the rise in the Liberal poll. There was neither inclination, nor need, to talk about anything else. The polls rather than the politicians fought the campaign.

In this election there have been more polls than ever. But for the most part they have shown a boring consistency or magnificent stability, depending on your political point of view. In the 1979 election campaign, the Liberal polls stayed flat at around 7 to 8 per cent until the middle of the last full week. They then doubled to 14 per cent.

Was this past weekend the point at which take-off for the Alliance began? Let us first look at such evidence as there is from sources other than the polls.

It is generally agreed that Labour has just had the worst week's campaigning that any party has suffered in any election. Everything went wrong. The defence compromise came notoriously unstuck. The Militant faction surfaced all over again. And Mr Foot's every appearance served only to heighten the image of a beleaguered and beaten leader. Reports from the front have indicated that even Labour's bedrock vote is weakening.

On the Conservative side, Mrs Thatcher began to reveal tell-tale signs of megalomania. The press conference at which she gave her reasons for wanting a landslide majority was an astonishing affair. Nobody expects undue modesty from political leaders but her assertion that she needs a massive

majority in order to take over the personal leadership of the western world was not only ludicrous but just a little sinister. Perhaps she had had a bad night. If not, then last week must go down as the week when Bossy Boots became too big for her boots.

The Alliance started to defect definite signs of a campaign lift-off. Reports from the constituencies were very good, and all the leaders experienced increased interest and enthusiasm at their meetings and walkabouts. Perhaps more important, the Conservative campaign managers started to get edgy about the Alliance's performance. It was reported that Mr Cecil Parkinson, the chairman of the Conservative Party, was going to get Mr David Steel. One senior, but nameless, Tory campaign manager was reported as wishing that the Labour vote would go up a bit to fend off the Alliance challenge.

So what did the polls make of all this? Three of the four polls published this weekend showed an increase in Alliance support. The fourth showed support remaining steady. The average rating of these four polls rose from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. However, a more significant poll was carried out by Harris for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme. This was conducted in 20 seats where Liberals came first or second last time. In this poll, the Alliance vote rose from 28 per cent last week to 36 per cent this week. Such an improvement is far more than a statistical fluke. It indicates that reports from the constituencies are not wrong.

It is now entirely possible that on polling day, the Alliance can overtake Labour in votes. What that will do in terms of seats is anyone's guess. If, however, by next weekend the Alliance has moved into second place in the opinion polls, Mrs Thatcher's runaway horse may start to lank a little lame.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

Putting democracy in its place

Many ardent believers in democracy are dismayed by the prospect of a landslide victory for Mrs Thatcher. They argue that a government needs strong opposition, in order to control and limit it, and in order to moderate its zeal. Without strong opposition, they fear, a government may be tempted to run riot.

At first sight, this is hardly a democratic argument. It seems to imply that, when the people are most united in their choice of government, then are they least likely to be governed well. The "people's choice" is to be trusted only when it is so much in conflict with itself as to be largely ineffective.

On further reflection, however, we can see that the belief in democratic election, as the sole ground of legitimate government, can lead precisely to this paradoxical position. The paradox issues from two premises. First, good government is limited government. Second, both government and the force that limits it should be democratically elected. Hence the power of the government must be limited in the Commons, by pressures exerted through the elected representatives of the people.

The conclusion follows, but only one of the premises is true. It is true that good government is limited government. But it is not true that limitation ought to be exerted only in the Commons. For a variety of reasons, we tend to exaggerate both the power and the prestige of the Commons. We tend to ignore the extent to which it feeds off other institutions, without whose cooperation it could not function as a representative chamber. It matters very much that a great many of its members are ignorant, unintelligent and personally ambitious. It matters too that they are no longer drawn from a class which feels no need to use the Commons for the purposes of social gain. But these things - while deplorable in themselves - would matter far more were the House not subject to limiting pressures from institutions that are more civilized than itself.

Two such institutions are particularly important for our future. Both have legislative powers; both have dignities which support those powers, and which save them from the appearance of arbitrariness; and both have a representative function. One is the House of Lords, the other is the Judiciary. Neither has elected members, and their power depends precisely on that.

Cases that cannot be heard in the vulgar hubbub of the Commons may yet be heard in the Upper House. Individual grievances, for which the careerist politician has only half an ear, can be heard in court, and may find redress through a judicial process responsive to the call of natural justice. Common law judges, armed with the rules of equity, are also legislators. When statutes, hastily drafted and mindlessly applied, have driven the individual into a corner, he may yet call for judicial aid. The resulting judgement - as Lord Denning has most vividly illustrated - is more likely to remedy his grievance than any acts of the ignorant politicians who created it.

The Commons has, in recent years, shown itself jealous of all rival modes of representation. We therefore have reason to fear its power. A landslide victory for Labour would certainly be dangerous for the cause of limited government. The Labour Party seeks to abolish the House of Lords, and meanwhile it would surely do all in its power to remove its legislative powers. Moreover, the party has shown itself disposed deliberately to question judicial decisions whenever its legislative intentions are thwarted by the operations of natural justice. How

'The Conservative Party is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best expression of the political temper of the nation'

much more likely is this to be true when the party is increasingly influenced by people for whom judicial independence is a merely "bourgeois" ideal, to be overturned in the interests of a more "democratic" social order.

The present government has been willing to listen both to the Lords and to the judges. On several occasions it has introduced legislation which has been overturned in the Upper House. It has quietly accepted the result, without threatening to use the iniquitous Parliament Act, which gives to the House of Commons powers which merit its arrogance. Nor has this government shown the slightest tendency to put pressure on the judiciary, even though ministerial intentions have been thwarted more than once - and to the embarrassment of the minister in question - by the courts.

A landslide victory for the Conservatives in the Commons would therefore not be the anti-democratic disaster that many prophesy, for the very reason that the Conservative Party is, to this degree, anti-democratic. It is prepared to concede legislative and representative functions to offices that are not filled by democratic election. It is prepared to recognize that there may be more wisdom in traditional institutions than meets the democratic eye, and that the urgent clamour of the hustings may not be the best or most serious expression of the political temper of the nation.

During its second term of office, Mrs Thatcher's government must therefore devote itself to ensuring that a future House of Commons will not be able to enjoy the powers which - through its inbuilt tendency to mediocrity - it must inevitably desire.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

Maclean, a dissident abroad

One of Britain's most notorious traitors fled in 1951 to Moscow, but even his beliefs led him into dangerous company, as the Russian historian Roy Medvedev recalls



Solzhenitsyn, Yevtushenko and "Mark Petrovich Frazer" (Maclean); part of the intellectual salon-life in 1960s Moscow

I knew Donald Maclean not as an English aristocrat and highly placed official, nor as an intelligence agent, nor as a member of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow. I knew Maclean as part of that small but varied group of Moscow intellectuals which used to gather together in the mid-1960s. In such circles "Mark Petrovich Frazer", as he was known, was always a welcome guest. Maclean had many friends in Moscow, and those who knew him best always held him in the highest regard. They thought of him as a sincere man whose fate had been not only unjust, but also tragic.

In the Sixties in Moscow there were a number of homes where those united by similar opposition views could gather to discuss the kind of political and literary news you did not find in the newspapers. We organized evenings to listen to the songs of the dissident Alexander Galich and others, or the verses of young and - at that time - relatively unknown poets. At such salons one would meet writers like Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, theatre directors such as Yuri Lyubimov, artists like Ernst Neizvestny, historians such as Alexander Nekrich.

It was at one of these evenings that I first met Donald Maclean. I remember we had all assembled to hear the dissident poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya (now also known as one of the leading members of the new Russian emigration). But I owe my closer acquaintance with Maclean to the writer Semyon Kostovsky. Better known under the pseudonym of Ernst Henry.

It was Henry who gave me valuable advice and material for my book on Stalin, and suggested I should show it to his friend Mark Maclean. And it was from Henry that I learned something of Maclean's unusual fate. I suppose that in his own society Maclean was what in Soviet terminology we now call a dissident. One who thinks differently, or a schematic English society is ever tolerant of dissenters. But Donald went further and became a spy, a Soviet agent, and that neither English, nor any other society, can forgive.

True, Maclean was not taught. He acted from conviction in everything he did and received not a single kopeck or cent for his intelligence work. But for an English court, that cannot be a justification.

Korea: the directive that got to Mao

At first Donald's career was more than successful. He publicly dissociated himself from the communists, "came in his senses", and went to work for the Foreign Office. During the war he joined the Anglo-American Atomic Committee. Thanks to him and Kim Philby, Moscow knew if not all the technical details of America's atomic weapon, then at least the time scale involved. This is probably why when Truman told Stalin about the atomic bomb at Potsdam, the news appeared to make little impression on Stalin, much to Truman's surprise.

Maclean never told the details of his intelligence work. But he did speak on several occasions about historical events in which - as I understood it - he had played a particular role. These included the Korean war. As is well known, in the summer of 1950 North Korea

attacked the South, swiftly overran the opposition and occupied some 90 per cent of South Korea. Quite unexpectedly, President Truman ordered the landing of 50,000 American troops in the rear of the fighting. Within a day, the US Eighth Army had gone into the attack. Kim I-sen's forces found themselves cut off from the North, and the American-South Korean forces moved north toward the Korean-Chinese border. It seemed that the days of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were numbered. Stalin turned to Mao Tse Tung and insisted on Chinese intervention. Mao hesitated, however, fearing that the United States would carry the war into Chinese territory and bomb Chinese cities, perhaps using atomic weapons.

Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, was in America at the time and with him was Donald Maclean, as head of the American section of the Foreign Office. Neither Attlee nor the Americans kept any secrets from Maclean. He managed to get a copy of the directive ordering General MacArthur "not to carry the war into Chinese territory under any circumstances," and not to use atomic weapons. Maclean passed this to Stalin, who passed it to Mao. The Chinese stopped wavering, and on October 25 a powerful force of "Chinese People's Volunteers" crossed the border and attacked the American-South Korean troops. It was three years before the war ended, with the establishment of the armistice line at the Thirty Eighth Parallel.

When he fled to Russia in 1951 after being warned by Kim Philby, Maclean discovered that real Soviet socialism was not at all what he had imagined it to be in the Thirties. At first he lived in the town of Kimbyshev, during the final years of the terrible Stalin tyranny. Maclean was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for his services to the Soviet Union. He could equally well have been shot. In the Thirties dozens of Soviet intelligence agents, diplomats and Communist agents were summoned to Moscow and executed on Stalin's orders. This was continuing, though on a lesser scale.

Yet, however disappointed he became with the reality of Soviet socialism, Maclean did not want to break with the ideas of socialism and communism in general. He did not want to accept the ideas and values of capitalism. He had no regrets about the past, and did not regret of his work for Soviet intelligence. Naturally, when I heard about Maclean and his career I wanted to make his acquaintance and hear his opinion of my manuscript on Stalin. Before long I was taking the book to Maclean's flat, not far from the Kiev railway station in Moscow. It turned out to be large and good by Soviet

standards. A month later I was there again. Donald liked my work, and we discussed it at length. I met Maclean several times after that. He offered to help me translate English texts, showed me books from his own library, and promised to help me should I ever decide to learn English. He also said he wanted to read a number of dissident manuscripts which at that time with the flowering of *Samizdat*, or underground literature - were circulating in Moscow.

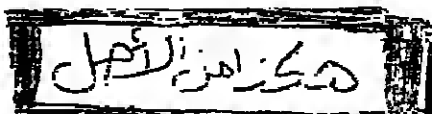
As far as I know Maclean did not seek out meetings with dissidents, but he did contribute financially to funds for the persecuted. In 1970 two people were arrested, both schoolgirls who had distributed leaflets produced by themselves. One of the girls, Irina Kaplun, was released, but the other, Olga Inffe, was put in a psychiatric hospital. Maclean knew the girl's family. That summer there were elections to the Supreme Soviet, in which Maclean was entitled to vote as a Soviet citizen. He went to the polling station, took the voting slip and wrote on it: "As long as girls like Olga Inffe are put in psychiatric hospitals, I cannot take part in the voting."

Meeting place for the opposition-minded

Maclean was very pleased when his book, *British Foreign Policy after Suez*, was published in London under his real name. He began to declare to his friends and acquaintances that he was no longer Mark Petrovich Frazer, but Donald Maclean. Two years later the book came out in Russian in the Soviet Union, and he gave me a copy with a warmly worded inscription. But did Maclean really have any regrets? He certainly displayed a nostalgia, even a longing for England. He loved everything English and collected English things. He sometimes received money from England and used it to help his relatives - provided they bought British goods in the foreign currency stores in Moscow.

I met Maclean's wife Melinda on two occasions. Once she gave me a large radio, a gift from the American publisher of my book on Stalin. I was not, of course, privy to the details of Maclean's family life, but I did know that Melinda lived apart from him (in an equally big flat). I did not know his three children well, but I do know that his sons, once they had become students, brought a new spirit into Maclean's life. Opposition-minded young people began to come to his flat - a new generation, with different views and values. But the past had left its mark on

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POLITICAL GEOLOGY

Landslide is an electoral term indicating a great majority of votes leading to an overwhelming parliamentary victory. According to the Oxford dictionary it was coined in the United States, and used of an election nearly a hundred years ago. The House of Commons has had its share of landslide majorities. Of 27 governments since 1880, eleven have had overall majorities of 100 or more (four over 200), with three over 50. There have been seven hung parliaments. It is significant how seldom a landslide victory is actually repeated by a further working majority. Only the 1859 Unionist majority of 152, and the National government of 1931 (493) managed to achieve a further secure majority at the end of their term. When the political pendulum swings it seems normally to fall halfway with a hung parliament or two, or very small majorities on either side of the line.

In purely parliamentary terms, therefore, nothing in our democracy suggests that a landslide leads to an elective dictatorship of the kind being wildly suggested now by some Labour spokesmen and Alliance supporters, all of whom are having to adjust to the possibility that the Conservative arguments have prevailed with the people.

The Labour Party, after an internal scramble to mark out positions for the inevitable post mortem which afflicts the

Labour movement after every electoral defeat, has now turned to warning potential Tory voters to beware of Mrs Thatcher winning too large a majority. That comes ill from a party whose own manifesto calls for a fundamental and irreversible shift in power, and proposes to make certain of that by abolishing the one remaining check on an overweening Commons majority - the House of Lords. In the circumstances of a substantial Tory majority, Labour spokesmen would be only too thankful for a House of Lords with a standing anti-Conservative total of some 435 crossbenches and Opposition peers. They have, incidentally, inflicted some 44 defeats on this government since 1979.

A Tory landslide would not actually mean that the government had any greater ability to pass legislation than it has had with its majority of 43 since 1979. (It is possible, however, that the promised vote on capital punishment would be much closer than hitherto.) There would probably be an initial outbreak of Tory triumphalism, which would be distasteful and unnecessary. The business of politics and traditions of open and continuous argument across the floor of the House of Commons would have to be observed whatever the majority.

It was observed by a diminished Tory opposition in 1945. Even during the 1930s when the Labour party was reduced to a

rump of its former self it continued effectively to maintain the argument.

As a former Chief Whip, Mr Pym was correct to foresee that a landslide majority presents any government with problems of parliamentary management and discipline. The Tory "wets" would probably have more freedom to voice and vote their dissent than anything they have enjoyed since 1979.

What the opposition parties fear is that a major Conservative victory would entitle Mrs Thatcher to interpret that vote as an endorsement for her style of government and her intention to shift the political centre of gravity away from its point fixed since 1945. But a majority would indeed carry that endorsement, rather than one whose political limits were specifically encompassed by the bland semantics of the Conservative manifesto. The Prime Minister makes no secret of her intentions. Hitherto they have found expression more in terms of attitudes than legislation. That is likely to remain the case in another parliament if only because the individualist/collectivist argument is at root much more about an attitude to society than it is about specific administrative, legislative or economic policies. In that sense landslide would be a better term than landslide. Landslide refers to the statistical fact of a vote count; landslide has to do with the movement of mountains.

TENTACLES OF TAXATION

Election manifestos talk long and loud about spending plans but softly about the taxing to pay for them. None of the three major manifestos tries to place taxation in the central position it should occupy in the social policies for the 1980s. The prospect of economic growth does not match the spending which is promised, or the cutbacks which, if this Government's record is anything to go by, are never really achieved. The likelihood is of a revenue shortfall, and the temptation would be to tinker with the tax machine rather than to remodel it.

Normally the revenue gap has been bridged by governments cynically sitting back while inflation has consumed more citizens in the tax net, or, as in the case of Labour governments, raising the existing rates, tightening the bands of enforcement, and introducing new taxes. But any politician tempted by fiscal novelty should pause, and consult a newly published volume *Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom*. It shows that in fiscal policy there are no easy answers, and some lamentably unsuccessful ones such as the Selective Employment Tax and Capital Transfer Tax.

The authors, Professor Cedric Sanford and Dr Ann Robinson, bluntly conclude that the great era of tax reform in the 1960s and 1970s - the era that gave us VAT and two brands of Corporation Tax - has left a "pretty pitiful result". The lesson is to avoid making commitments to change tax policy on the basis of ill-costed enthusiasm dreamed up in party research departments which give results like the capital transfer and gains taxes that are both inequitable, inefficient and inhibit the very redistribution they were supposed to effect.

Yet there remains a compelling case for tax reform, first in the way tax law comes to be written. Witness Sir Geoffrey Howe, before he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In an address to the Addington Society in 1977 he proposed radical

reform of the machinery for tax legislation, for more discussions before tax proposals came before Parliament, better use of scrutinizing committees, perhaps a permanent House of Commons taxation committee. Yet once he was installed in the Treasury Sir Geoffrey's enthusiasm cooled. Far reaching changes were made to CTT with minimal consultation. They still fall culpably short of the outright repeal of CTT, which is what that impenetrable tax deserves, and which was explicitly promised by Mrs Thatcher at the despatch box in February 1975.

The Government has indeed published three tax reforming green papers, on family tax, rates and corporation tax. But they have suffered from the phobia of fiscal discussion which afflicts both Westminster and Whitehall. So the Conservative manifesto ignores those green papers entirely. It hopes for reductions in tax rates: an admirable objective but one which by itself would leave intact the host of anomalies, poverty traps and inequities enscathed in the present system.

Labour rolls out the old notion of a wealth tax. None of the five-year-old deficiencies has been rectified. The revenue it would raise would be minimal; its impact on the distribution of wealth slight. Labour's other programmes are so profligate that they would lead to higher taxation either directly (in spite of what their spokesmen say) or else through creating an excessive inflation which taxes every one - and the poor worst of all - by the back door.

By comparison the Alliance manifesto is detailed and well argued. It proposes tax credits, an old friend of the Conservative Party, and a way of simplifying and aligning the complex overlap between tax and 44 separate means-tested social security benefits. Its aim, apart from securing fiscal efficiency, is to mount an attack on poverty. It is high time this type of proposal was acted on. Ten years have passed since Mr Heath's green paper on the subject. Within the

life of the next Parliament the Inland Revenue will be using computers, at least for PAYE.

The Alliance plan would involve considerable transition costs. Thereafter it would achieve a real distribution in favour of the poor. It has snags, however, besides cost. There is nothing in the proposal about the self-employed; it is not specific about what would happen to some of the less well known means tested benefits; and though it would expose the artificiality of the insurance element in National Insurance, it gives no clue to how much extra cost this would visit on employers.

The objective of substantive tax reform is clear: it is to minimize the impact of the tax system on the productive economy. The tax machine itself cannot promote economic growth but its allowances, concealed subsidies and disincentives to earn and invest can certainly block recovery.

To rewrite the tax code with the needs of enterprise and economic initiative uppermost would be a protracted undertaking, and the Inland Revenue is just not capable of another upheaval while it enters the computer age. On June 10, however, any government could swiftly move to achieve some beneficial results without reducing the flow of revenue. Small businesses find the administration of PAYE and VAT onerous. Change, for example, in the period of collection of VAT, perhaps moving to an annual accounting period, could help cash flow. Inertia is no policy in tax matters.

Beyond that there will have to be a profound change in Whitehall administration and parliamentary procedure before the inadequate preparation and ill-conceived drafting of taxation policy can be put right. These are important technicalities. They tend to be secondary to the straight political imperatives which are born of a public desire to pay fewer taxes. Unfortunately governments will have to learn to spend less before they tax less.

GREENLAND WAVES GOODBYE

The European Community is bracing itself for a long and painful amputation which will probably end by reducing its total population by 0.02 per cent and its geographical size by more than half. For Greenland served notice in Brussels this week of its unwavering determination to leave the Community, even though it could become poorer as a result.

As seen by the 50,000 people - 40,000 of them Eskimo - in that bleak, ice-bound land a thousand miles across the sea, Europe has little charm. It consists of high-handed foreign bureaucrats who know nothing of the island and its people and who dispose without consulting them, of their greatest natural resource and traditional source of income: fish.

The issue is not so much economic as nationalistic. For centuries they had been an isolated, primitive society of hunters and fishers until, in 1953, they graduated from a colony to becoming an integral part of Denmark. The change brought investment, modernization and a certain European-style

prosperity. It also brought a new sense of national identity, a desire for closer ties with Canadian Eskimos, whose language and culture is related to theirs, and the demand for control of their own resources.

When Danes voted in 1972 on EEC membership, 71 per cent of the Greenlanders were against it but had to go in anyway when Denmark joined the following year. Home rule in 1979 brought an anti-EEC, left-wing government and another referendum last year gave a 52-46 per cent majority for pulling out. They know it could lose them millions of pounds in grants from the Community, and Denmark has said it will not compensate them for the loss.

The architects of the Treaty of Rome made no provision for leaving the Community and there are no precedents. The Greenlanders envisaged a future status as an "overseas territory", similar to that of dependencies such as Anguilla and the Falkland Islands. This would free them from membership while still giving them access to the EEC market and the chance of

EEC aid. To its surprise, the EEC commission found it agreed. The device could solve Greenland's problems without setting a precedent for any other island, such as Corsica - much less Britain - which might be tempted to follow suit. The status only applies to territories which are non-European, are in the early stages of development, and still have umbilical links with the mother country.

The difficulties are over fish. The Community, whose hard-won fishing agreement would be put out of kilter, wants to retain the fishing rights of its members in those waters particularly West Germany. Greenland insists on selling these rights and does not see why it should make over its fish as a price for withdrawal. The negotiations promise to be long, tough and complicated and may last until 1985. The difficulty of extracting a far-off, commercially insignificant country with the population of Chester-le-Street from the EEC is a topical reminder of the prodigious confusion that would accompany any similar attempt by a Labour government here.

Maintenance of disused railways

From Mr J. F. Cook
Sir, Lord Tanlaw suggests, in his letter published on May 12, that disused railways could be turned into cycleways, bridleways and walkways. He also goes on to say that this could be done at small cost.

Durham County Council owns almost a hundred miles of disused railway line and, with the aid of Department of the Environment grant, has already reclaimed nearly forty miles for the use Lord Tanlaw suggests. No doubt he will be pleased to hear this and that several hundred thousand people use the developed lines each year and more line is in the process of reclamation.

It must point out, however, that not only the cost of converting the lines to walkways has to be considered but also the annual costs of maintaining them to an acceptable standard. Like many public bodies, Durham County Council finds the harder task of surviving far cut up by scrambling motorcycles, Stiles, fences and other site fixtures are torn down and destroyed.

Less frustrating, but more expensive, is the cost of discharging the authority's legal obligations. In buying the railway lines from British Rail the council took over many of their obligations. It now finds itself responsible for maintaining about 200 miles of lineside fencing, as well as drains, ditches, culverts, bridges and viaducts.

Most of the permanent structures are over a hundred years old and in need of extensive maintenance. Some of the large viaducts are listed buildings and the cost of repointing just one of these can run into tens of thousands of pounds.

Unless some way can be found to reduce the costs of this maintenance - for example, by making central funds available to local authorities to "buy off" adjoining landowners who press authorities to maintain their vandal-damaged lineside fencing - I feel that many authorities will look carefully before taking on these lines for public enjoyment.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. COOK,
County Land Agent and Valuer,
Durham County Council,
Estates Department,
County Hall,
Durham,
May 19.

Parents' rights
From Dr D. D. Rooney
Sir, Frank Fisher (May 26) quotes impressive documents on human rights, but I suggest he misses the real issue.

Many of us in the state sector of education - possibly sharing with him an Oxbridge background - are striving after the same ideals. Our aim, like his, is for overall standards of excellence for our schools. We are not trendy lefties, nor yet social engineers. Rather, we have undertaken the harder task of striving for excellence for all the boys and girls in our communities rather than just for the favoured few.

What a fine education service we should have (as Germany has) if all the supporters of the independent schools, and all parents who care enough to spend thousands a year on their child's education, were, instead, lobbying Parliament through their MPs, lobbying their county councillors and their local community, demanding more resources and higher standards for all our comprehensive schools. What social divisions would be healed, and what economic divisions too, would be healed as well.

That is the real educational issue facing our country today.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID R. OONEY,
23 Black Horse Lane,
Swavesey,
Cambridge,
May 27.

Cardowan colliery
From the Director of the National Coal Board, Scottish Area
Sir, Bernard Levin quoted me, in your issue of May 18, as blaming lack of effort by the men at Cardowan colliery for poor productivity at the pit. In fact I said this was the reason. Underground conditions have frustrated all attempts by management and men to improve the results.

ALBERT WHEELER, Director,
National Coal Board, Scottish Area,
Green Park,
Edinburgh,
May 19.

Saving parish records
From Mr Philip Short
Sir, To the beautiful picture of the parish priest as custodian of the secrets of his flock (letters, May 27) it must be added that Parliament saw fit to remove jurisdiction over records of births, deaths, marriages from the Church in 1837: over wills in 1858.

These are now accessible to the public without clerical intervention and have been so for many years. To one who comes from a family of Baptists and has seen the snide comments written on the pre-1837 Church records the advantages of this are obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP SHORT,
12 Church Road,
Gateshead 9,
Tyne and Wear,
May 27.

Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom, which is mentioned in a leading article, is published by Heinemann Education at £15.

Letters to the Editor

Russia and the logic of the arms race

From Professor Frank Barnaby and Mr Stan Windass
Sir, Brian Crozier's article, "Surprise. Russia's secret weapon" (May 23) is an outstanding example of the well-informed blindness that leads towards nuclear war.

He sets out to terrify us by quoting from distinguished Russian strategists who consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. But everyone in the business knows perfectly well that influential strategists on both sides consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. In the case of the US official policy is now to acquire the capability to fight and prevail at every level.

What other policy could make sense? Fighting wars happens to be what weapons are made for. There is no point in threatening wars unless you can fight them, or in fighting them unless you can win them.

What does Mr Crozier expect strategists to think about when their countries are crammed full of weapons adapted to fighting nuclear wars? Should they think about how to use them to lose wars?

At the same time, sane leaders on both sides know that any use of nuclear weapons is insane. It is this schizophrenia that is the problem.

The logic of the arms race, combined with advancing technology, leads directly towards first strike in nuclear-war fighting capability first on one side and then on the other. This strike capability on both sides could be quite "balanced" but highly perilous for the whole human race.

That is why we need a new language of defence and a move towards a credible and effective policy of conventional defensive deterrents.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK BARNABY,
STAN WINDASS,
Co-Directors, Just Defence,
The Rookery,
Adderbury,
Banbury, Berkshire Humanists,
Cruce Cottage, 21 Ellis Road,
Crowthorne, Berkshire,
May 25.

Constituency names
From Mr David Lloyd
Sir, The Boundary Commission ought to have seen that most parliamentary constituencies are named after real places. Instead, as your list published today indicates, a large number have amorphous territorial names which do not relate to any specific towns or even suburbs, but are derived from rivers or minor historical features, or have some vague historical connotations.

For the next round of re-drawing constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLOYD,
17 Fore Street,
Old Harlow, Essex,
May 25.

Sound and fury
From Mr Paul Watkins
Sir, Sir Gilbert Heathcote (May 21) did well to draw attention to the nuisance of motor cycle noise, but in this country we really get away comparatively lightly.

I have just returned from a week on one of the most remote and undeveloped Greek islands, and there the scooter is less a mode of transport than a means of self-expression. There seems to be a strong link in the Aegean mind between decibels and virility, the range extending from the aspiring teenager gunning hell out of his put-put to the village Zorba on a 500cc machine with the exhaust sawn off.

The sound of the bouzouki one could perhaps manage without, but it is sad to be able to hear the goat bells only intermittently.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL WATKINS,
Pastures Farm,
Soferton,
Halesworth, Suffolk,
May 27.

Fair fares
From the Chief Executive of British Airways
Sir, Professor Siebert, in his letter of Thursday, May 26, has contrived to combine misunderstanding of British Airways position in relation to People Express Airlines with an apparent total lack of knowledge of the changes achieved in British Airways in the past two years.

We have not raised an objection to the proposals of People Express Airlines. Decisions affecting the flying of this or any other airline into Britain are matters for the British Government.

Furthermore, we offer a wide range of fares according to the passengers' particular requirements - in fact our current Advance Purchase Excursion (APEX) fares

last year the Atlantic are lower than across the Atlantic.

Professor Siebert's use of the phrase "inefficiencies promoted by restrictionist attitudes" hardly equates with British Airways' reduction in staff numbers from 58,000 to 37,500 or the widely recognized turn-around from a loss in the financial year 1981-82 of £544m to the preliminary profit figure of £72m for the financial year 1982-83 after the payment of all interest charges.

British Airways receives no "gifts" from the tax payer. We are fully paying our way.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN M. MARSHALL,
Chief Executive, British Airways,
PO Box 10,
Heathrow Airport,
Hounslow, Middlesex,
May 26.

Star spangled banners
From Mr Barry Quirk
Sir, Your correspondent throws my analysis of the probable electoral fortunes of the respective parties into a sharper relief when he writes of the political affiliations of showbusiness personalities (May 23). It is notable that less than ten per cent of those supporting the Alliance are comedians; this compares to one third of those supporting Labour and three quarters of those supporting the Conservatives. This finding can only lead to two main conclusions. Supporters of the Alliance have no sense of humour and you have to be a comedian to support the Conservatives.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY QUIRK,
16 Waveney Avenue, SE15,
May 15.

Clock symphony
From Mr N. A. Hooton
Sir, What can be done about other people's electronic watches which bleep the hour or some other esoteric alarm time, always during the quieter parts of operas, concerts and plays? By the time it has happened, to remonstrate would cause more disturbance than the original event (the culprit always sits at least two seats away and one row back) and it is virtually impossible to identify potential offenders before the lights go down.

In any case, the owners of these devices seem totally oblivious of the sound, and a well-aimed glare is usually met with blank incomprehension. Action is needed before the isolated chirrup expands into an electronic aviary.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HOOTON,
Brewhouse Buildings,
530 Wandsworth Road, SW8,
May 27.

On a clear day
From Mr T. F. Stolberger
Sir, Reading Leonard Whitaker's letter (May 26) I am reminded of the balcony of an office in Nairobi from which one can see on a clear day Mount Kilimanjaro some 130 miles to the South-South-East and turning one can look 80 miles to the North-North-East and see Mount Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
T. F. STOLBERGER,
Hillhouse Lane,
Rudgwick,
West Sussex,
May 27.

The Chaplain's role
From the Right Reverend Francis J. Walmsley
Sir, With reference to Father Patrick Lynch's letter (May 23), I would entirely agree that one role of the Chaplain is to teach and to guide. Queen's Regulations for Forces Chaplains states: "In spiritual and ecclesiastical matters Chaplains are under the discipline of their respective Church authorities" (QR, 5 374 para. c.).

If and when the Roman Catholic Church speaks definitively on the subject of nuclear weapons, Roman Catholic Chaplains will explain that teaching to their flocks.

Meanwhile, each priest will endeavour to enlighten the consciences of inquirers according to his own conscience in the light of the current moral debate.

Yours, etc,
FRANCIS J. WALMSLEY,
Bishop-in-Ordinary to HM Forces,
"Bishop's Oak",
26 The Crescent,
Farnborough,
Hampshire,
May 26.

Sinking of the General Belgrano
From Mr Alan Brownjohn
Sir, As the allegations and explanations multiply, the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the General Belgrano on Sunday, May 2, 1982, become, if anything, the more inscrutable. They also become more worrying in their wider implications.

In the Commons on May 12 this year the persistent Mr Tam Dalyell elicited statements about the time at which the Peruvian peace proposals in front of Mr Francis Pym and Mr Al Haig in Washington became known in London. The Prime Minister stated during questions that the proposals did not reach London until after the attack on the Belgrano. Mr Cranley Onslow said in the adjournment debate that they arrived at 11.15 that Sunday evening.

It is not possible to question these assurances. But the context in which the war cabinet, meeting at Chequers that day, took the decision to sink the Belgrano is another matter. The Foreign Secretary had travelled to Washington post haste only the day before. At some point, certainly, the Belgrano might (as Mrs Thatcher asserts) have presented a real threat. What is questionable is whether the Belgrano, outside the exclusion zone and sailing away from it, presented such a threat in the very short time - a matter of hours - during which Mr Pym's consultations were coming to a head.

The war cabinet seems not to have been concerned to wait upon the outcome of negotiations which - whatever their outcome - were extremely unlikely to last until the Belgrano actually became a threat. It is hard to reconcile its decision to sink the Belgrano with Mr Pym's statement in Washington on Saturday, May 1 (after air and sea attacks on the Falklands) that "No further military action is envisaged at the moment, except to keep the exclusion zone secure." Whatever it might do later, the Belgrano was no danger to the exclusion zone during the vital hours in which the peace agreement might have been reached.

It might be argued that to wait upon the possibility of an agreement might have been to wait for ever. But in this case it would not have been for ever. It could hardly have been more than 24 hours. Are we to suppose that no member of the war cabinet counselled even these few hours of caution while the Conqueror continued to pursue the Belgrano and Mr Pym continued to pursue a settlement?

Posterity would honour the moral courage of any who admitted now that some of them did. But posterity would not rate highly either the peaceful intentions, or the foresight, of a war cabinet whose actions ruined the chance of Mr Pym's negotiations succeeding before the progress of his efforts had been examined.

But suppose further - and here the wider implications become frightening indeed - that on another occasion the situation was not that of a relatively small conflict (albeit one to be fought with dreadful new resources of weapons technology) starting in a remote southern ocean, but an impending full-scale nuclear war involving a small country whose nuclear arsenal rendered it a prime, wholly indefensible target?

Suppose that the horror could only be averted by delicate negotiations far away, in the same or some other foreign capital? And that such negotiations were to be conducted by ministers and ambassadors who, for some reason were not fully and adroitly in contact - and perhaps not in concert - with the intentions of a war cabinet London? Sometimes the unimaginable becomes only too easy to imagine.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN BROWNJOHN,
2 Belsize Park, NW3,
May 21.

Life on St Helena
From Mr Michael Craft
Sir, In a letter which you published on May 4, M. Martineau, a French Consul, "strongly denied" a comment I had attributed to him on St Helena (feature, March 19) about the easy-going, lifestyle of the islanders. I am not in the habit of attributing to anyone statements they have not made and I can but suppose that M. Martineau and I have different recollections of a casual conversation.

M. Martineau is a fast and fluent talker and may well not recollect every witty remark he makes, but this particular one so impressed me that I recorded it in my notes that very day. True, it was made lightly and not in any political context, and I regret that, if by placing it in one, I should have caused M. Martineau any embarrassment.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT,
74 Bartholomew Road, NW5

work, the second a stream.) Why a Broxbourne and a Broxtow? Why call two constituencies respectively Wyr and Wyre Forest, which would have been more sensibly named Fleetwood and Kidderminster? Why should the constituency dominated by Weston-super-Mare be named Woodspring, an insignificant priory ruin just outside the town?

For the next round of re-drawing constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLOYD,
17 Fore Street,
Old Harlow, Essex,
May 25.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will visit the premises of the Glasgow Herald on July 1 to mark the newspaper's bicentenary. The Queen will attend a reception given by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in George Square, Glasgow, on July 1 to mark its bicentenary.

The Queen will visit the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on July 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Shakespeare Globe Trust and of the International Shakespeare Globe Theatre Centre, will give a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 12.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace on July 14 for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

Princess Anne will visit Lanark Grammar School, Strathclyde, on June 29 on the occasion of its centenary.

Princess Anne will visit the West Midlands on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, will attend the annual parade and service of the Royal Tiger Association in the regimental chapel of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment in Leicester Cathedral on June 19.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Cancer Research Campaign, will open a new Laboratory at the Institute of Cancer Research, in Sutton, Surrey, on June 20.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Kent on June 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the opening of Parliament on June 22.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Royal Air Force Honington, Bury St Edmunds, on June 23.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron of the Richard III Society, will visit Middleham, Sheriff Hutton and York on June 28.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior, will attend the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, on June 29. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend a fashion show in the Gulbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London.

The Duke of Gloucester will be present at the annual Master's dinner of the Builders' Company at Guildhall, London, on June 30.

The Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the All England Lawn Tennis Championships at the All Club, Wimbledon, on June 30.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Corps of Transport, 3 Transport Group, at Marchwood, Southampton, on July 4.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 5.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on July 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of BASS, Baby Life Support Systems, will attend a seminar of neonatal care in London on July 7.

The Duke of Gloucester will open extensions to County Hall, Beverly, north Humberside, on July 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade in Wales, will attend the annual festival of the order of St John Priory for Wales on July 9. Later, as patron of Hospitals Club of Wales, she will attend a banquet on the occasion of their eighteenth anniversary in Cardiff.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, will open a new headquarters of the Institute of Advanced Motorists in Chiswick High Road, London, on July 12.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president of the Royal Academy of Music, will present awards at their annual prizegiving, on July 14.

The Duke of Gloucester will preside at the annual meeting of the Cancer

Research Campaign at St James's Palace on July 14. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the National Trust's "Fête Champêtre" at Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a "Fête Champêtre" in aid of The Order of St John for Hampshire at Wherwell Priory, Andover, on July 15.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the East Midlands Tourist Board, will carry out engagements in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on July 15.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show of Peterborough on July 19.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, on July 21.

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the Royal Smithfield Club, will receive the members of council at Barnwell Manor, Northamptonshire, on July 22.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Army Apprentices College, Chertsey, Surrey, on July 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tourneament at Epsom Court Stadium, London, on July 23.

The Duke of Gloucester will present awards to Australian science scholars at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, on July 27.

The Duchess of Gloucester as patron of the National Association for Gifted Children, will attend a residential course at Packwood Haugh School, Shrewsbury, on July 27.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend the afternoon performance of the Royal Tourneament at Epsom Court Stadium, London, on July 28.

Princess Rainier of Monaco is 60 today.

A memorial service is to be held at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, on June 10 for the five airman from the station who died in a coach crash in Germany on May 21.

The sky at night in June

Mercury will reach greatest western elongation (24°) on the 8th but will rise barely an hour before the Sun. It will be brighter after that date. On the 9th it will be occulted by the waning crescent Moon, approximately from 09.30 to 10.20, but observation of the event will be very difficult.

Venus will reach greatest elongation (45°) on the 16th and will dominate the western sky this month, during which it will brighten from -3.8 to -4.1 in magnitude. Moon in its vicinity on the 15th and 14th.

Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd and is unobservable.

Jupiter will be prominent in the south aspect for most of the night. Moon close to it on the 22nd.

Saturn is also in the south aspect but is much less bright than Jupiter. Moon just to the west of it on the 19th.

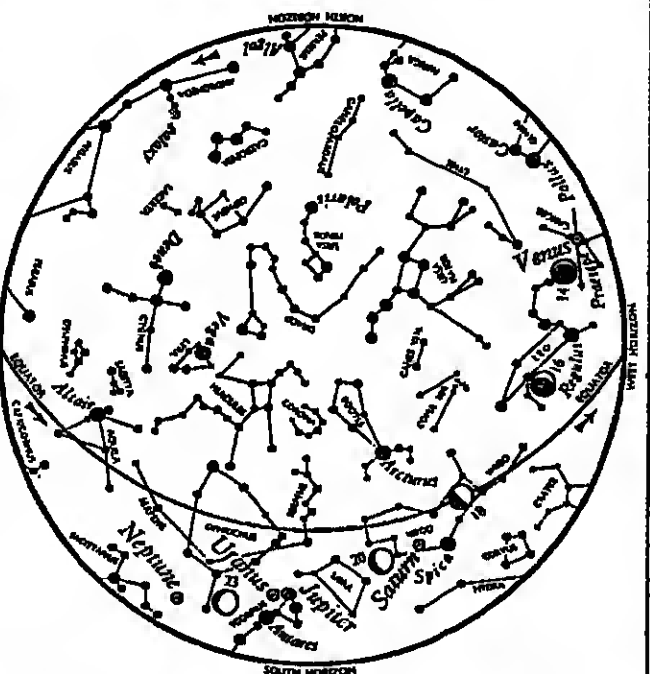
Uranus and Neptune will be above the horizon for most of the dark hours and the latter will be in opposition on the 19th.

The Moon: last quarter, 7d21h; new, 11d05h (eclipse); first quarter, 17d20h; full, 25d09h (eclipse).

The summer solstice, when the Sun will reach its greatest north declinations, will occur at 21d23h. The length of daylight and the times of sunrise and sunset will vary very little for a week about that date.

Neither of the eclipses of this month will be visible from the pole. The solar eclipse on the 10th will be total along a track from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific over some of the islands of south-east Asia. On the 25th the Moon will have set in the UK before the eclipse begins.

We do not very often see a comet, visible to naked eye, but there was one last month for those fortunate enough to have a clear sky at the right time. This was IRAS-Araki-Alcock 1983d, named after a satellite and two persons who first detected it. Alcock is a well-known amateur of Peterborough, who already has a number of discoveries to his credit and in 1976 was awarded the Gold Medal of the British



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of 50°N (11°) on the middle and 21h (9 am) on the 1st of June. The Sun is shown in the constellation Cancer, moving away from the Greenwich meridian. The Moon is shown in the constellation Cancer, moving away from the Greenwich meridian. The planets are shown in their respective constellations. The diagram is used to illustrate the positions of the planets and the Moon in the night sky for June.

track these on our map you will realize that on the 13th the comet would have set before the sky was dark enough to see it, and too far south after that for us to see it at all in our latitudes.

Likewise, in our latitudes stars with declinations south of the equator have only short observing seasons, and one noteworthy star has its season in the early summer. This is Antares in Scorpius, a little to the south of Jupiter. Note its reddish colour, comparable with that of Mars; this indicates low temperatures, about 300°C and lower than Capella mentioned last month.

That is a large star only 36 light-years away; Antares is at a distance of 430 light years, so it must be of enormous size to be of the first magnitude in our sky. It is considered to have a diameter 285 times that of the Sun, or 246 million miles, and the radius of the Earth's orbit is only 93 million! Its material, however, is very thinly spread and compares with what in our laboratories would be considered to be a good vacuum.

Teaching people to put back the clock

Mr Laurie Penman (above) is planning to create a new generation of clock restorers. He has set up the Trigva Valley Training Centre at his hmgulow in Trusham, south Devon, and is particularly hoping that disabled people will take advantage of his scheme.

"I can take six people at a time", he said. "There are four terms, each running for 13 weeks, with an eight-week break between."

"But we are not teaching High Street clock repairs. We deal with antique and high value movements. We hand-make wheels and pinions that will set a seventeenth-century clock ticking again."

Mr Penman said he started when a repairer urgently needed a 6in wheel for an antique clock. "I made it, charged him £27, and it went on from there."

He is confident that there is a demand for clock restorers. "Years ago every town in England had craftsmen who concentrated on repairing very old clocks. They could take a 400-year-old clock and make it tick for another 400 years, but their numbers have declined."

The Manpower Services Commission in Plymouth said there was a scheme available to help disabled people taking courses such as Mr Penman's.

"Their first step is to apply for training to a Job Centre. If the whole thing goes through successfully, grants would be available at the rate of £38 for a single man and £62.70 for a married man, plus meals, travelling and lodging allowances where necessary."

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. R. Benson and Miss V. R. Hadow. The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs Roca Benson, of Colchester Court, SW5, and Victoria, daughter of Major and Mrs Gerald Hadow, of Strretting, Chichester.

Mr R. W. Mann and Miss S. R. T. Hayward. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs George Mann, The Old Rectory, West Woodhay, Newbury, and Selina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Hayward, of Flatford Pitts Farmhouse, Scrayingham, York.

Mr L. A. G. Mathewson and Miss J. Black. The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Dr J. G. Mathewson and of Mrs R. O. Murray, of Little Court, Oditham, Hampshire, and Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Black, of Little Orchard, Swoop, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr Q. Morgan and Miss F. Pollock. The engagement is announced between Oliver, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Morgan, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and Francesca, daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Pollock, of London, NW1.

Mr M. H. Sacher and Miss F. I. Sutcliffe. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Sacher, of London, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Sutcliffe of Kingswood, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr E. C. L. Schram and Mrs E. D. Goldfarb. The marriage took place on Friday, May 27, 1983, in Amsterdam between Mr Rob Schram and Mrs Elaine Goldfarb.

Mr T. Waldeck and Miss A. Page. The marriage of Mr Tony Waldeck and Miss Adrienne Page took place quietly in London on Saturday, May 28.

Birthdays today

Mr Moss Amias, 80; Sir Walter Burrie, 82; Miss Florence Desmond, 78; Mr Clint Eastwood, 53; Admiral Sir James Eberle, 56; Mr Denholm Elliott, 61; the Rev Professor L. A. Garrard, 79; Rear-Admiral Peter Gorman, 70; Mr Andrew Greer, 62; Air Marshal Sir Valston Harcock, 76; Major-General F. C. Horton, 76; Sir Atholl Oakeley, 83; Miss Athene Seyler, 94; Sir Ewart Smith, 86; Dr William Taylor, 53; Mr R. W. Wood, 81.

Reception

HM Government. Sir William Fraser, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, and Lady Fraser were hosts at a reception given in Edinburgh Castle yesterday on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by delegates attending the annual conference of the Federation Internationale des Editions de Journaux et Publications.

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship

Lord Maclehoose of Beoch has been elected chairman of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship and will take office on July 7, 1983.

President's Chinese porcelain on show

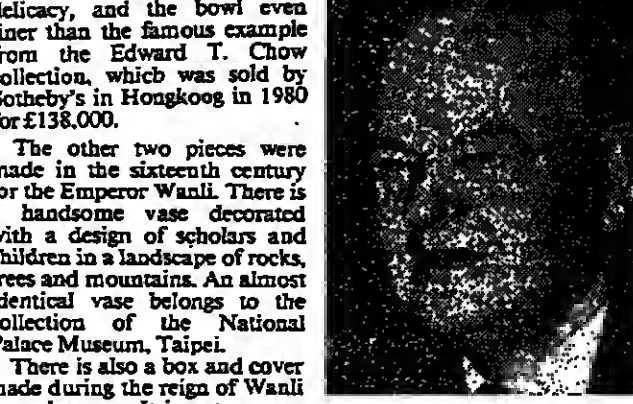
Porcelain made for Chinese emperors which passed into the possession of an American president will be the highlight of the forthcoming exhibition at the Eskenazi Gallery, in Piccadilly, London, from June 6 to 17.

Giuseppe Eskenazi has just bought three fascinating items from the grandson of President Herbert Hoover. The most important is an early-fifteenth-century Ming Dynasty bowl made for the Imperial Palace of Yongle and decorated in blue and white, with court ladies and children walking past a pavilion in a garden.

The painting is of the greatest delicacy, and the bowl even finer than the famous example from the Edward T. Chow collection, which was sold by Sotheby's in Hongkong in 1980 for £138,000.

The other two pieces were made in the sixteenth century for the Emperor Wanli. There is a handsome vase decorated with a design of scholars and children in a landscape of rocks, trees and mountains. An almost identical vase belongs to the collection of the National Palace Museum, Taipei.

There is also a box and cover made during the reign of Wanli for palace use. It is not so rare, but is attractively decorated with a design of cranes flying



President Herbert Hoover. Vast porcelain collection.

Archaeology report

French learn secrets of Ice Age hunters

French archaeologists have uncovered a number of early dwelling sites dating to the end of the last Ice Age, some 10,000 years ago. Entire house plans have been excavated, and in some cases groups of houses, together with the debris of meals and tool manufacture.

The sites, in the Ile de France and the River Loire gorges, were occupied by hunters and gatherers during the Magdalenian culture, which began some 19,000 years ago and lasted to the end of the Ice Age. The most spectacular Magdalenian sites known are the painted caves, such as Lascaux, but over the past decade more open habitations sites have been investigated, giving an idea of how many people lived.

One of the first such excavations, at Pincevent, has been continued since 1976 by Professor Andre Leroy-Gourhan, who has shown that the Magdalenian was probably not occupied for long. The radiocarbon dates suggest occupation after 10,000 BC, with at least nine separate periods of use.

Cross-sections of stone tools between separate houses shows that three dwellings were in use simultaneously, but a house occupied at a later date was furnished with hearthstones removed from one of the earlier structures, which was presumably not reoccupied. While the number of stone tool fragments and waste present at Pincevent suggest a long occupation, the quantity of reindeer bone in the rubbish suggests only a short period of use.

An earlier site, dated to more than 13,000 years ago by the thermoluminescence technique, has been excavated at Verberie, on the River Oise. Like Pincevent, it is on the lowest river terrace, and analysis of the tool and food remains suggest that it was a hunting camp occupied for a fairly short time by a small group of people, who are thought to have exploited the reindeer crossing the river on their seasonal migrations.

A site near by at Marsully has several dwellings, each with a central hearth along the river bank. Behind the houses is a large hearth and piles of stone chips from tool making, and the area is seen as the place where Magdalenian flint workers selected and tested lumps of stone.

At Etioilles, on the banks of the Seine near Soisy, six levels with a total of 17 buildings have been excavated, and piles of flint blades and the by-products of tool making have been found. Careful study of the production processes represented showed that the piles were workshops sites.

The second important cluster of sites lies on a two-mile stretch of the Loire, where the site of Champ Grand demonstrated that Neanderthal people had lived there before 30,000 BC. The site of La Vigne Brun, near by, also had a Neanderthal occupation, followed by use by modern humans about 23,000 years ago.

Four houses were excavated, set round a central space kept clear of rubbish. One was cut into the river terrace, with the site removed, then packed into a bench around the lower part of the building, a second was a shallower depression lined with large blocks of stone, and a third a high bench reinforced with stone slabs. The floors were covered

Euro-TV channel needs quick decisions

From Ian Murray Brussels

A television channel covering Europe could be in service within two years, according to a report published yesterday by the European Commission. Despite the risks, the Commission says, this "highly desirable" service will receive its full political and material support.

As a dry run it is planned to start up a cable service from Holland next year, beginning each day with a "Good Morning Europe" spot at breakfast time. Blocks of time will be devoted to music, sport, the arts, regional and minority interests. The eventual aim would be for this service to become self-financing through advertising and cable revenues.

The need to take decisions is urgent, according to the report. The speed of technological advance means that plans will have to be drawn up quickly to make use of both the new generation of satellites, which will soon be in space beaming at Europe, and of cable television techniques.

This underlines the need for a common policy, since Europe, with its many languages and cultures, opens up enormous potential for exploitation unless a proper broadcasting framework is established early on. It also means that the need for agreement on common technical standards for transmission is urgent, to prevent European broadcasting becoming muddled up by rival systems.

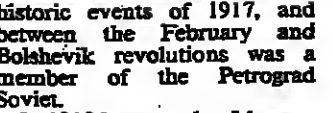
The Commission believes that the proposed European service should have as simple a structure as possible, with an international team of professionals recruited from stations in member states. An editorial team would be recruited in a similar way, with guaranteed independence in their work. The Commission wants to leave drawing up the system to the European Broadcasting Union (better known as Eurovision), which already achieves popular viewing figures with its song contest and *It's a Knockout* programmes.

According to the Commission, a poll conducted at the end of last year showed that 57 per cent of viewers in the EEC were either "a lot" or "some-what" in favour of a European television network. A further 20 per cent said that they thought they would be "a little bit" interested.

OBITUARY MR ARVID PELSHE Latvian on Politburo

Mr Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, the last of the Old Bolsheviks within the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, has died at the age of 84.

Pelshe, a member of the Party's ruling Politburo since 1962, was of Latvian nationality and born into a peasant household in what is now the Bauska region of Latvia on February 7, 1899. On leaving school he became a worker and also an active revolutionary, joining the Bolsheviks in 1915 when he was only 16. Pelshe took an active part in the



historic events of 1917, and between the February and Bolshevik revolutions was a member of the Petrograd Soviet.

In 1918 he moved to Moscow to join the Cheka (political police) and was a participant in the unsuccessful attempt to establish Soviet power in Latvia in 1919. He spent most of the 1920s in party work in the armed forces before studying at the Institute of Red Professors in Moscow, from which he graduated in 1931.

From 1931-33 he was a graduate student at that institute, but during most of his years of study he was simultaneously employed as a teacher of party history at the Central School of the NKVD (the political police had now been renamed). From 1933-37, Pelshe was involved in the administration of state farms but from 1937-1940 returned to teaching and propaganda work as a lecturer in Marxism-Leninism at a Moscow engineering institute.

The incorporation of Latvia within the Soviet Union greatly increased Pelshe's political importance as a reliable instrument of the centralised Soviet state. From 1941 until 1959 he was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party responsible for propaganda and agitation, and in 1959 he attained the top political post in Latvia when he became First Secretary of the republic's Central Committee.

At the first Congress of the Soviet Communist Party under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership - the 23rd Congress held in Moscow in 1966 - Pelshe's political career took another upward turn when he was accorded two important positions which he was to continue to hold until his death. He was one of 11 members elected to the Politburo and simultaneously he became Chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee.

As a member of the former body he was involved in the highest-level policy discussions of the past 16 years and as chairman of the latter had overall responsibility for party discipline. When senior party officials in different parts of the Soviet Union were under attack for corruption, the attitude of Pelshe's Party Control Committee was often of more decisive importance for their fate than that of the law-courts and the law-enforcement organisations.

Pelshe received many state honours and enjoyed a certain prestige, even within Soviet leadership circles, as a party member of pre-revolutionary vintage. Such influence as he possessed was probably exercised on the side of sternness in the past. He was related by marriage to the late Mikhail Suslov who almost certainly paved the way for Pelshe's entry into the Politburo in 1966 and the evidence of his career and writings suggest that he shared Suslov's uncompromising attitudes.

Latest will Rare clock left to Rye Museum

Rye Museum, in East Sussex, is to receive an eighteenth-century astronomical Sun and Moon clock under the terms of the will of Mrs Evelyn Jones, who died last month.

The Ferguson clock (E.1778) is one of only 50 of its kind and shows the tides at Rye rather than London Bridge.

Mrs Jones, of Winchelsea, East Sussex, left estate valued at £825,000 net. After various bequests she left a fourth of the residue each to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Benefvolent Fund, the RAF Benevolent Fund and the National Trust and an eighth each to the Sir Ryder Foundation and the Cheshire Foundation.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Rieglin, Mr Alhaji Abdurrahman, of Kano, Nigeria, estate in England and Wales, £1,253,548; Baines, Mr Percy Leonard, of Rainford, Merseyside, £515,673.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Martin Roberts to be district administrator for Croydon Health Authority.

Mr P. W. Beerman, Headmaster of Aldenham School, Epsom, to be Principal of Ashbourne Tutors, Kington, from August.

Mrs Jacqueline Lang to be headmistress of Wainmanstow Hall School from January next year.

Law Report May 31 1983 Queen's Bench

Regulations do not qualify Act

Regional v Traffic Commissioners and Another, Ex parte Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd.

Before Mr Justice McCullough (Judgment delivered May 25)

The requirements of the Public Service Vehicles (Road Service Licence and Excess Service) Regulations (SI 1980 No 1354) relating to the required contents of an application for a road service licence for the operation of a stage carriage service did not further qualify the definition of "stage carriage" in the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981.

Mr Justice McCullough so held in the Queen's Bench Division dismissing an application by the Licensed Taxi Drivers' Association Ltd for judicial review by way of an order restraining the Traffic Commissioners from considering two applications by Vulcancrow Ltd for such licences.

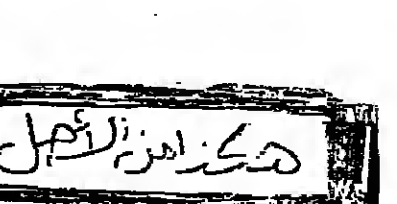
Vulcancrow had sought licences to operate stage carriage services between Luton Airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and between Gatwick Airport and any such address.

Regulation 5 of the 1980 Regulations required, *inter alia*, that an application for such a licence should describe the terminal point of the proposed service, the route, sufficiently to identify the roads to be traversed, the periods of the year when the service would operate, and the frequency of the service.

Vulcancrow in their application specified that the services would run every day on demand between the relevant airport and any address in the Metropolitan Traffic Area. The applicant sought an order prohibiting the Traffic Commissioners from considering the applications on the ground that the requirement of the Regulations had not been complied with and that the applications were therefore not valid.

Mr Anthony Baldry for the taxi drivers' association; Mr Simon D. Brown for the commissioners; Mr Mark West for Vulcancrow.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that "stage carriage" was defined in section 2 of the Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981, and it was clear that the service proposed by Vulcancrow fell within that definition and therefore required a



THE ARTS

Galleries

A show for those who know what they like

1983 Summer Exhibition Royal Academy of Arts Contemporary Art Fair Bath Assembly Rooms

A Summer Show for the City Guildhall Art Gallery

Does art sell, and if so, what art? These may not be the most immediate questions to strike us as we look round West End gallery shows...

much about art but know what they like. And who, amazingly frequently, will put their money where their mouth is...



Magician Smithe IV, one of the 'naughty-but-nice' Allen Joneses at the Academy; and right, Graham Arnold's Girl on Silbury Hill, at Bath



Magician Smithe IV, one of the 'naughty-but-nice' Allen Joneses at the Academy; and right, Graham Arnold's Girl on Silbury Hill, at Bath

Hooray Academicians as Balhus and Miro, emphasizing the Academy's recent inclination to look for newsworthy guests as a way of hooking in a possibly sceptical public...

scattered around to make a visit to Bath worthwhile for even the arted Londoner, as well as making a most agreeable diversion for those who would be there anyway for the music or the drama.

Nothing that you could call a challenge here: nearly all of it in fact quite comfortable and conservative, and even the more bizarre elements...

John Russell Taylor

Opera Seeing the light after the interval

Glyndebourne Die Entführung Despite the weather, Glyndebourne has opened its season completely among the vigorous early-summer growths of Mozart in his middle twenties...



Elizabeth Proett and Ryland Davies, providing the lift

survivors from 1980. Lillian Watson as Bloode and Willard White as Osmin. They were splendid from the start. Without losing anything of his quick comic touch...

Philharmonia/Ozawa Festival Hall

Seiji Ozawa was a living commemoration on Sunday night of his Boston Symphony Orchestra's golden jubilee commission in 1930 of a Symphony of Psalms for Stravinsky...

Concert Hilary Finch

suspension, the human and the hieratic which was achieved so memorably in this performance as a whole. Stravinsky was touring his opera-oratorio Oedipus Rex even as he began work on the Symphony...

London debuts Max Harrison

Reinhold Korupp drew an excellent sound from his cello in the unaccompanied opening of Beethoven's Sonata Op 69, yet later in this initial Allegro...

Michael Church

Advertisement for 'The Roaring Girl' at the Barbican Theatre, featuring a woman in a white dress and the text 'A riotous Jacobean comedy about the notorious Moll Cutpurse'.

Advertisement for 'The Royal Ballet' at the Royal Opera House, featuring a ballerina in a white tutu and the text '14-30 July'.

Advertisement for the 1983 silver dollar coin, featuring the coin's design and the text 'Canada 1983' and 'The theme for the 1983 silver dollar is the World University Games'.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'Euro-TV channel needs quick decisions', 'OBITUARY MR ARNOLD PELLS', 'Latvian Politician'.

Arabic text at the top center: 'هيكذا من الاصل'.

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INVESTORS NOTEBOOK
THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS EVERY DAY

Stock Exchange Prices
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 23. Dealings End, June 3. Closing Day, June 6. Settlement Day, June 3.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Main table of stock exchange prices and capitalization data, organized by sector: BRITISH FUNDS, MEDICINES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, O-S, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, and RUBBER. Each section contains columns for company name, price, change, and capitalization.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Lower profits forecast at Incheape

Shares of Incheape, the international trading and shipping group, have outperformed the market since Sir David Orr took over as chairman 10 months ago after eight years of running Unilever. Much of the rise has been due to speculation that the company would become a bid target. But Sir David has been busy selling some of Incheape's more peripheral activities in a bid to stem some of the worst ravages of a world recession which has led brokers to downgrade profits forecast for the group which reports full-year figures today. Latest estimates range from pretax profits of £43m through to best estimates in the region of £55m, against £66m last time. The two imponderables which lead to the wide range of forecasts are the amount likely to be set aside for pension provisions and also the extent to which the falling pound helped the international trading businesses. Tomorrow the market's attention will turn to Allied-Lyons, the hewing and food manufacturing group. Analysts are looking for pretax profits of £160m, against £141.2m last time after an improved performance from the J. Lyons food manufacturing businesses. The contribution from these activities has been swollen by

beneficial currency movements, a strong Christmas performance and new acquisition in the United States. However, the group's brewing side has found it difficult to boost its performance against a downward national trend in beer sales and this could dampen the overall figures. Another result to move the markets will be the first quarter figures from BP, due on Thursday. And the expectation is that there will be a repeat of last year's dismal first quarter figures. Barring an unforeseen bonanza, BP is likely to produce pretax profits of about £95m, compared with £91m at the same stage last year. The problems are twofold. BP will suffer a downturn from its Sobho subsidiary, which has already reported weak results. There could also be stock writedowns of about £100m as BP revalues its oil holdings to take account of the downward trend in spot prices. Harrisons & Crossfield, the plantations group, is looking for a stronger second half to help bring final pretax profits some way towards last year's £47m. However, after the dismal £16.2m achieved at the halfway stage the best the group is likely to achieve is a final pretax profit of about £42m. The group is in a strong cash

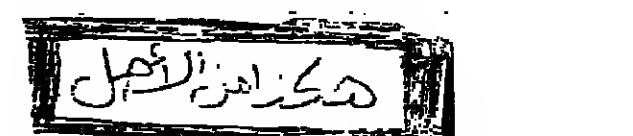
ECONOMIC VIEW

Fears on unemployment trend

The unemployment figures - the last to be published before the election - come out on Friday. The unadjusted total is expected to show a drop, because of new measures to drop some older men out of the count as well as seasonal factors, and that is what the Government hopes will be headlined in the Press. But economists will be watching the rise in the underlying number of jobless - that is, excluding school-leavers and seasonally-adjusted - to see whether the upward trend is abating as recovery gathers pace. The fear must be that many companies will be able to increase output without taking on more workers, boosting productivity but leaving unemployment unadjusted. The other main focus of interest will, of course, be expectations of a Conservative victory on June 9. Most analysts now expect it to make further gains but before, and immediately after, a Conservative win, perhaps rising to 51.70, as the shadow of a Labour Government is finally removed from the market. This should pave the way for a cut in interest rates barring upsets on the other side of the Atlantic, but the authorities are unlikely to give the banks a prod before the election. The banks, too, may think it politically advisable to hold off. Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves for May are released on Thursday. These are likely to show an underlying increase because the authorities will be buying foreign currencies to smooth the pound's rapid climb. Other figures out this week include April advance energy statistics on Wednesday and May capital issues and redemptions, final April car and commercial vehicle production, and first quarter company liquidity, all on Thursday.

position after the sale of 50 per cent of its Malaysian plantations business, but the market is still waiting for details of the acquisitions which have been promised. There may be some currency benefits included in the results, but no real improvement is expected until there is widespread improvement in the performance of the leading world economies. Trafalgar House is also expected to produce its offer document for P&O on Thursday, but has yet to decide whether to include the profits forecast shareholders would like to see. Meanwhile, P&O will be furiously preparing its defence against the £300m bid which would bring together the famous P&O shipping fleet and Trafalgar's Cunard line. On Friday, Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield engineering group, publishes its interim figures. For the first time they will include the foreign activities which were merged with BSC facilities to form Sheffield Forgemasters last December. Mr George Hardie, the finance director, is aiming to return the group to profit this year after heavy losses over the past two years.

Andrew Cornelius



City Comment
OCL sails into uncertainty

If tentative negotiations between P & O and Trafalgar House's shipping line, Cunard, to merge their cruise fleets two years ago had come to anything would Trafalgar be bidding for P & O now? It seems unlikely. But two years ago nobody would have believed that the shipping industry was then going through a crisis. Now attitudes have changed and the stock market is no longer concerned with the shipping companies' unimpressive earnings, but with their heavy assets, even if they do look overvalued. Shipping shares have always suffered from low earnings in the face of considerable asset backing, the result of being a highly cyclical industry. Once it became clear that someone was interested in P & O, attention focused on asset values. The problem with assets is that they are of little value, unless the shareholders benefit. P & O's 47 per cent holding in OCL, the container line, is the subject of much speculation: What is it worth? Will it be floated off? Will P & O try to buy out its partners? Will they buy out P & O if Trafalgar wins control? OCL is certainly ready to be floated off, but whether the Trafalgar bid will affect the timing is unclear. P & O's partners, British & Commonwealth and Ocean Transport & Trading, guard their interest in OCL more jealously than most people realize. They would be tempted to buy out P & O, though whether Ocean could afford to do so is debatable. Meanwhile, Ocean's share price has been firm. The suspicion is that Far East interests have been buying the shares. The strategic implications should a foreign bid materialize are considerably greater than those the Office of Fair Trading will be pondering in relation to P & O.

'Vote Conservative' call certain to provoke criticism

Controversial forecasts support Thatcher's economic policies

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

In a controversial set of economic forecasts out today Professor Patrick Minford, head of the Liverpool Research Group, gives unequivocal backing to Mrs Thatcher's economic programme and urges voters to support the Conservatives - a move certain to attract criticism.

His Liverpool group receives £65,000 a year from the Social Science Research Council for its forecasting work and its use as a political vehicle is certain to reopen old wounds in the forecasting fraternity.

Last year a row developed after the Cambridge Economic Policy Group - which has provided much of the intellectual framework for the Labour Party's alternative economic strategy - had its SSRG grant slashed in favour of extra cash for Professor Minford and Professor Michael Beenstock.

Mr Michael Posner, the SSRG's chairman, said: "We finance Professor Minford for the interest and excellence of his scientific work. We hope that we support researchers of all

political hues and expect social scientists to express their views with vigour and openness."

Professor Minford, an occasional adviser to the Conservative Government, says the Liverpool research suggests inflation can be brought down to zero through tight money and fiscal policies without impairing recovery, and that measures to cut taxes and curb union power will make substantial inroads into the jobless total.

"Only the Conservative Party has adopted all these policies,

and therefore deserves unqualified support on the economic issues of the day," Professor Minford concludes in the group's quarterly economic bulletin.

The Liverpool forecasts are based on a "rational expectations" version of monetarism which assumes that people quickly adjust their pay claims and so on in the light of government policy statements.

The forecast suggests that all three main party programmes will produce rapid growth of

more than 3% per cent a year between 1983 and 1986, while unemployment will fall steadily to just over 2 million (Conservatives and Alliance) or just below (Labour).

But under the Conservatives inflation averages 2.3 per cent compared with 13.1 per cent for Labour and 5.6 per cent for the Alliance.

Professor Minford believes that a further tightening of money and fiscal policies to curb inflation will not deflate the recovery, which is assisted by lower inflation and interest

rates, because these policies "are by now widely expected in the event of Conservative victory".

In the longer run, he says, unemployment could be reduced by 500,000 through tax cuts (a 40 per cent real increase in income tax thresholds and child benefits, over and above inflation) and a further 750,000 through cutting union power "to its 1970 level".

The Liverpool forecasts, whose track record has been good on inflation but poor on growth and unemployment, contrast with the majority of mainstream economic projections comparing the party programmes. These tend to show that there is a clear trade-off, in the short term at least, between lower inflation and lower unemployment.

Attempts by Thatcher Government to reduce inflation further would be likely to lead to yet higher unemployment. But Labour expansion plans, without incomes restraint, could also come unstuck as extra jobs were bought only at the price of accelerating inflation.

Inflation 'to stay at 5pc this year'

Inflation should stay below 5 per cent for most of this year and hover between 5 and 6 per cent in 1984 if the Conservatives win the election, according to James Capel, stockbroker. James Capel has revised down earlier inflation forecasts because of signs that the underlying inflation rate remains stable and because a Conservative victory at the polls is likely to bolster confidence in sterling.

Challenging the City view that a new Tory Government is likely to tighten up on monetary and fiscal policy, precipitating a rise in interest rates, James Capel says that sterling's likely strength and the better inflation outlook mean that the odds are now on a drop in British interest rates in the coming year.

Grierson, Grant stockbrokers, also roundly dismisses suggestions that interest rates may have to rise to choke off

excess money growth. It says that the poor money supply figures for the past two months reflect a low level of financing and a rash by Government departments to exhaust spending budgets.

James Capel expects inflation to move up from 3.6 per cent in May to 5.3 per cent by the end of the year. Next year it sees inflation rising to 6 per cent in the second quarter but then declining to 5 per cent

Co-op unions back £2bn merger plan

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A £2.9bn merger between the two leaders of the cooperative movement is near to being sealed. It involves the Co-operative Wholesale Society, with a turnover of nearly £2bn, and Co-operative Retail Services, the biggest coop retailer with turnover of nearly £900m.

The two groups will meet on July 11 in Manchester to thrash out details of a new structure which would create an operation with an annual turnover of about £2.25bn. This valuation takes account of CRS trade with CWS which is some 65 per cent of CRS turnover.

The unified organization would account for 26 per cent of all coop retail trade.

Mr Peter Faxton, CWS chairman, said: "There is no real reason why the plan should not go through. There is wide support, including from the trade unions."

The development, which emerged at the Co-operative Congress yesterday in Harrogate, comes as the Co-op is under increasing pressure from competitors. In the past six months, Sainsbury, the supermarket chain, has surged ahead of the Co-op in share of the packaged grocery market.

The proposed merger is the result of negotiations by a committee comprising CWS and CRS leaders and the Co-operative Union, which is the overall organizing body for the movement.

The interlocking character of so many organizations in the movement adds to the complexity of such negotiations rather than simplifying them.

But a report to the congress showed that the merger was sailing on a fair wind. Mr Howard Perrow, chairman of the union's central executive,



London: "A lot of winning of minds"

reported that an overwhelming majority of retail societies was now in favour of a CWS-CRS merger.

The committee had also drawn up a plan to which both CWS and CRS boards had been able to respond positively, he said.

What seems likely to emerge from the July meeting is an agreement on a new holding organization which would have as subsidiaries a retailing arm largely equivalent to CWS, and the Co-operative Bank and Co-operative Insurance Society, the present banking and insurance subsidiaries of CWS.

The retailing arm is expected to take in the retail activities of CWS, which had been running a large part of Scottish cooperative retailing.

Mr Dennis Landan, chief executive of CWS, said: "A lot of winning of minds has been going on over the last months."

But in an allusion to suspicions over the growth of the big federal organizations in the movement, he added: "This will not be big brother control from Manchester."

Tilling warning on divestment

By Andrew Cornelius

The board of Thomas Tilling has again urged shareholders to reject the £650m takeover bid terms offered by BTR.

In a letter sent to shareholders over the weekend, Tilling said that they would lose the benefits which would accrue from the promised divestment of Cornhill Insurance and the demerger of the InterMed health care group if they accepted BTR's terms.

Tilling reminded its shareholders that they would receive cash or securities equivalent to

51.5p a share after the Cornhill deal and also receive shares in InterMed valued at 10.7p for each Tilling ordinary share.

In its formal defence document against the BTR bid Tilling had also argued that the saleable value of companies in the group is between £80m and £90m, against the £650m offered by BTR.

However, Mr Owen Green, managing director of BTR, said yesterday that institutional investors, who hold more than 50 per cent of the Tilling share

capital, will back the BTR bid.

The institutions are now making a public stand, he said. "They are backing management against assets. This was one of the factors which encouraged us to make the bid in the first place."

He has also indicated that BTR will use its Tilling shareholding to try to block the Cornhill and InterMed deals when they are put to shareholders at an extraordinary meeting during the summer.

Norton promises Waddington profit

By Our Financial Staff

Nortoo Opax, the security printing and lottery tickets group, plans a fresh approach to the management of the games company, John Waddington, if its £10.7m bid for Waddington succeeds.

Mr David Rocklin, chairman of Nortoo Opax (formerly Nortoo & Wright), said that by decentralizing the Waddington management structure and introducing strict cash controls, Nortoo could return Waddington to profit after two years of losses.

In the Nortoo offer document to Waddington shareholders Mr Rocklin added that by combining the resources of both companies opportunities would be provided for shareholders.

He said that the bid fitted Norton's acquisition policy. Over the past 15 months Norton has taken over four companies in the North of England, which have now been returned to profit.

The Norton business, which involves the supply of lotteries to 23 national and state

governments, is expected to make pretax profits of £900,000 in 1982-83, against £108,000 last year.

In contrast Waddington produced pretax losses of £326,000 last year from its games, printing and packaging businesses.

However, Waddington has dismissed the Norton offer as opportunistic and without merit. It has advised shareholders to take no action until they receive a formal defence document from the Waddington board.

US hopes for lower interest rates fade

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The US money supply figures announced on Friday have dashed hopes that the Federal Reserve is attempting to restrain money growth. May was the worst month for money growth in more than two years.

During the month money M1 has risen \$13.9bn (£8.6bn) and this increase has arrested a weak, but perceptible tendency for interest rates to decline.

Instead, interest rates are rising again, as always happens these days when the financial markets are faced with unexpected large money growth. The 90-day Treasury bill yield is back almost to 8.5 per cent, from below 8 per cent a month ago.

Treasury bond futures (December 1983 contract), which had briefly rallied to 78.5 by the first week of May (after negligible money growth in April), were down to 75 at the close last Friday.

The dollar is strengthening again. Last week it reached a high point of DM 2.50.

The commodities markets, the gold market, and even the stock market, have been stopped in their tracks by the rebellion in the fixed-interest markets against the boom in money.

Some Wall Street analysts have speculated that the Fed attempted to window dress American interest rates in time for the Williamsburg conference. If this were the case, it would reveal an appalling ignorance by the central bank about how the financial markets react these days.

Huge injections of cash do not push rates down in the United States these days. They push rates up.

For the financial markets, the announcement on Friday night that money M1 had risen \$2.3bn (£1.4bn) from the unrevised figure for the week of May 11, was a serious disappointment.

It underlined the strength of the rise in the money stock since the end of last month. It meant that between the week of April 10 and the week of May 18, money M1 rose \$15.2bn, an appalling rise.

Those who have to cope with the consequences of this money explosion cannot assess whether it has been a result of underlying Fed policy or a result of the attempt by the Fed to juggle the seasonally adjusted figures for April.

Link-up for Swiss watch firms

By David Young

Under threat from Japanese electronic technology and cheap Russian exports the two leading Swiss watch making groups - Omega and Longines are their most famous brands - will merge. The move involves Swiss banks waiving claims to outstanding loans involving Sfr55m (£13.75m).

In addition, the Swiss banks involved will back the new combine with loan facilities of Sfr400m. The banks say they regard previously invested in the groups as irrevocable.

The two groups, SSSI and ASUAG, have been affected by over-production in the world watch and clock industry since 1981 and an analysis of the two businesses by the banks has found duplication of some activities.

However the industry is regarded by the banks as so vital to the Swiss economy that the rescue package has already been drawn up and is expected to be approved at meetings on June 29 and July 6.

In a statement issued yesterday the involved, principally the Swiss Bank Corporation and the Union Bank of Switzerland, said that the move is a "major sacrifice on the part of the Swiss banks and must be seen as reflecting the conditions they place in the future of a reorganized Swiss watch industry."

The industrialized nations have told the United States that it must take steps to control its budget deficit and bring down interest rates if the present economic recovery is to be sustained.

In the strongest language so far at the ninth economic summit here, Western leaders criticized US inaction on the deficit and expressed concern over the effect of high interest rates on their own economies.

The Reagan Administration has launched a campaign to convince its European critics and financial markets that the US deficit is neither the cause of high interest rates nor a threat to recovery.

"We explained that there is very little linkage between deficit and interest rates; that the evidence simply is not there," Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said.

Mr Regan and other US officials have sought to convince the Europeans that the

Call for a long-term manufacturing strategy

By Our Financial Staff

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) has called on the Government to adopt a long-term economic strategy to halt what it sees as the erosion of Britain's manufacturing base.

In a report called *The De-Industrialization of Britain*, the LCCI says the rapid decline of Britain's manufacturing sector during the last decade may slow in the rest of the 1980s. But it would still damage living standards and the free play of market forces was unlikely to correct this.

Manufacturing, states the report, has declined much faster in the past decade in Britain

than in other big industrial countries.

The growth rate of manufacturing fell from 3.3 per cent a year in the 1960s to 0.1 per cent in the 1970s and by last year Britain was in deficit in manufacturing trade.

If this trend continues, Britain will be able to pay for only 90 per cent of manufactured imports with exports of manufactures and the gap is unlikely to be offset.

The LCCI blames poor competitiveness for rising imports.

The report is available free from LCCI, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB.

Leaders speak out against budget inaction
US 'must control its deficit'

From Bailey Morris, Williamsburg

economic recovery now under way will both reduce the deficit and bring down interest rates.

Mr Regan has also tried to allay European concern over US economic policies by disclosing that the Reagan Administration intends to focus more heavily on monetary policies in the months ahead to bring down interest rates.

In response to repeated questions on how the United States intended to do this, Mr Regan said the answer "lies in monetary policy".

There would be no attempts to pump more money into the system, Mr Regan said in his role as the Administration's spokesman at the summit.

Regan stated the Administration's monetary goals raised new doubts about the reappointment of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr Volcker's term expires in August and his reappointment has been the subject of much controversy in recent weeks, particularly on Wall Street where he has strong support.

White House officials close to the President have urged Mr Regan to get rid of the independent Mr Volcker.

Some European officials, out of the summit are in general agreement that their economic policies must be better coordinated to ensure recovery, have urged the United States to do its part by reducing the \$300bn projected budget deficit. "We would tend to be pessimistic if there are no policy changes in the United States," a European Community official said.

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 712.2
FT 100 82.58
FT All Shares 42
Bargains: 20.03
Tring Mail US\$ 168.9
(Friday's close)
Tokyo Nikkei 1,205
8822.25 up 29.4
Hongkong HaSeng Index
903.18 down 10
New York: bid for holiday

CURRICIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.61
Index 87.0
DM 3.9950
FF 12.0650
Yen 382.00
Dollar
Index 123.5
DM 2.5077
Gold \$437
NEW YORK CLOSE
Gold \$436
Sterling \$1.61
(Friday's clo)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates
3 month interbank 10 1/2
Euro-currency rates
3 month dar 9 3/4
3 month Df 4 1/2
3 month Fd 13 1/2
ECGD Fed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 6 to May 3,
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: MEPC. Final: Audiotech Holdings, Dominion International Group, Globe Investment Trust, Inscape, Nimsa International, Pacific International Transport Paper.
TOMORROW - Interim: Buffelton Ltd, Mering Company, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Giqueland Exploration and Finance Company, Grooviel Property Mines, Heming American Investment Trust, Robert Nicholson Taylor, Losca's Group, London Scottish Finance Corporation, Marival Consolidated Mines, St Helena Gold Mines, Stillfontein Gold Mining Company, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, West Rand Consolidated Mines, Allied Lyons, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Coalite Group, De La Rue, Dunhill Holdings, Energy Services and Electronics, Robert Moss, H. Senzel, Waco Group.
THURSDAY - Interim: AE, British Petroleum, Carr's Milling Industries, Hallat Mothercare (9 months), Hickson International, Final: Becham Group, Bishop's Group, Castings (amended), Century Oil Group, Harrison and Cochrane, Rowlinson Securities, TriStar, IBM.
FRIDAY - Interim: Dobeck Park Industries, Johnson and Firth Brown, Messina, Final: Computer and Systems Engineering, Dwek Group, Garford, Ley Industries, Keep Investment Trust.

Industry still 'picking up'

The level of industrial activity is continuing to pick up, the Confederation of British Industry says in its economic report for May, published today. But progress is still "uneven".

The CBI says its latest report confirms the findings of last month's quarterly survey, with manufacturers' total and export order books sustaining their improvement.

The May survey, including results of the CBI's monthly trends inquiry, says that demand is strongest for companies producing consumer and intermediate goods than for those producing heavy capital goods.

REHM SALS: Ranks Florida McDougall said it is offering 25 per cent of the share capital of its wholly-owned Caribbean Pacific subsidiary for sale in Singapore to raise the equivalent of £10.1m before expenses. The offer is underwritten by Morgan Grenfell (Asia) and Kim Eng Securities, RHM said in a statement.

P & O PLAN: P & O will not make any further moves to defend the £290m takeover bid by Trafalgar House until it has seen the Trafalgar takeover offer documents later this week. Last night Mr Oliver Brooks, finance director at P & O, said that there are unlikely to be any developments in the controversial takeover bid until the offer documents are released.

OIL FIND: Statoil, the Norwegian State Oil Group, has discovered oil in the Norwegian part of the North Sea above the £2nd Parallel, it was announced in Oslo yesterday. This is the first oil to be discovered by Norway above this latitude, although gas has been found there.

JAPANESE DEFICIT: Japan's overall balance of payments swung to a deficit of \$1.06bn in April from a \$597m March surplus.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee and Statement by the Chairman at the 116th Annual General Meeting held in London on 27th May 1983.

OTTOMAN BANK

Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability

Balance Sheet
The Balance Sheet total, £340 million, is down by £20 million due to a fall of 17 per cent in the value of the Turkish Lira against Sterling. This fall could not be offset entirely by the increase in our Turkish business nor, as regards our business outside Turkey, by the increased value of the US Dollar against Sterling.

Profit and Loss
The Profits outside Turkey have continued to rise, due to high interest rates and the rise in the Dollar income of our subsidiaries in terms of Sterling.

The contribution of our profits in Turkey to the year's results has fallen considerably as a result of the devaluation of the Turkish Lira and the economic crisis which caused many firms to suspend payment, necessitating large provisions. Out of the sums awaiting transfer, after the payment of taxes and passing £1,500 million (£1,653,617) to local reserves, the Committee have considered it prudent that only £800,000 should be available as profits compared with £1,792,121 the previous year.

The 1982 Profit and Loss account therefore shows a profit of £2,907,975 compared with £3,733,457 in 1981.

After including the 1981 profits from Turkey transferred in 1982, ie £1,645,114, the amount available at 31st December 1982 is £3,786,876 against £2,578,231 at end 1981. Taking into account the continuing economic crisis in Turkey the Committee have decided to pay to Reserves £1,300,000.

From the remaining amount of £2,486,876 the Committee recommended a distribution of £4.50 per share payable on 17th June 1983. In conformity with Article 40 of the Statutes, £111,111 will be distributed to the holders of Founder's shares at the rate of £514.40 per share and £111,111 to the Committee.

Committee
Mr Desmond Reid, the Chairman of the London Committee, died suddenly on April 23rd last whilst on the Bank's business in Turkey. This was a great shock and is a tragic loss to the Bank, as well as to his many friends.

Baron Hottelung and Monsieur Mallet retire at this meeting. We thank them for the outstanding service which they have given to the Bank. The Committee have invited Monsieur Jacques de Fochier to fill one of the vacancies thus created.

Turkey
In Turkey, 1982 saw the consolidation of the authority of the present regime and progress towards the return of parliamentary Government.

On the economic front, the 1980 stabilisation programme

was maintained. Inflation was reduced to about 30 per cent per annum and the current account deficit was halved. On the international front, Turkey's credit standing has been re-established. Internally, tight money policies and high interest rates led to a fall in industrial output. Unemployment worsened and many companies had to face grave financial problems.

The Banking Sector experienced a hazardous year, due to the unworkable interest rate structure and the substantial increase in doubtful debts.

In these unfavourable conditions, our branches increased their deposits and turnover satisfactorily. Nevertheless, we were unable to avoid an increase in our doubtful debts and have thought it imperative to make large provisions. The outlook for 1983 is not encouraging and the profitability of our Turkish operations may be substantially reduced this year.

Last year, a report was given on our negotiations for the transfer of our branch network in Turkey to a company established under local law in which the Ottoman Bank would have retained a minority interest. For the time being these discussions have not reached any conclusion.

Istanbul Hotel Company
The Istanbul Hotel, managed by the local affiliate of Wagons-Lits International, earned a worthwhile profit. The legal proceedings against the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation are still before the courts.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban
The Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban did not suffer the loss of a single member of their staff. The damage to the premises was of a minor nature only. The 1982 Balance Sheet totals L.L.1.6 billion against L.L.1.4 billion at the end of 1981. The net profit after tax amounted to L.L.8.5 million. Given the uncertainties prevailing in the country, the General Meeting will be asked to approve the transfer of all the profits to Reserves.

Bank of Tehran
Our share of compensation, amounting to just over \$5,325,000, was paid to us earlier this year.

Net Asset Value
In 1980, the Committee published their valuation of the net assets of the Bank at £60 per share. The Committee believe it would be helpful to bring this valuation up to date. The greater part of the Bank's assets is in currencies other than Sterling and is subject to exchange rate fluctuations. A considerable part consists of banking premises, difficult to value, and shares subject to market fluctuations. With these reservations, the Committee have calculated that the net assets of the Bank stood at about £80 per share at end 1982.

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be obtainable from:
The Secretary, Ottoman Bank Representative Office, Dunster House, 37 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7DN.

WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

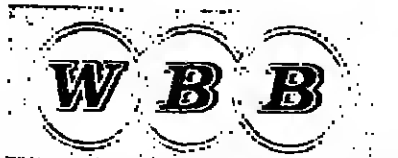
NEWTON ABBOT

Mr. C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

Performance confirms resilience

- * Pretax profit of £3,173,406 compared with £3,659,198 in 1981.
* Total ordinary dividend increased from 3.57p to 3.75p.
* Both ball and china clay sales suffered from recession in Continental markets.
* Performance during deepest of recessions has confirmed our resilience; now in excellent shape to resume pattern of growth when conditions permit.

Annual General Meeting: 3rd June, 1983



WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE and COMPANY, P.L.C.

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Sumleigh prepares for market

Details of yet another high technology group planning to join the growing ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market is expected today.

The group, made up of three operating divisions, is Ministry of Defence approved with much of its work taken up by defence projects, including amplifiers and ground-to-air communications equipment.

Sales have grown from £13,000 to £6.4m producing an increase in profits from £165,000 to £1.6m in the past five years.

company at £22.4m. A striking price of around 125p is anticipated.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, etc.

OTTOMAN BANK
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 27th May, 1983, will be PAYABLE on and after 17th June, 1983, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Also making an offer for sale by tender last week was Cifer, the micro-computers and video terminals group, which is offering 2.7 million shares at a minimum tender price of 115p.

JOHNSTON GROUP PLC

Manufacturers of road suction cleaners and hydraulic equipment, civil engineering, building and road surfacing contractors, manufacturers of concrete and g.r.p. pipes and roadstone

TURNOVER increased by 25%

PRE-TAX PROFIT increased by 21%

ORDINARY DIVIDEND raised by 50%

"Results such as those achieved by the Group do not happen by accident. They are the result of concerted and disciplined efforts at all levels to achieve greater efficiency and output, of good design and energetic marketing of products and services."

RESULTS IN BRIEF

Table with 4 columns: Year (1982, 1981, 1980), Turnover, Group profit before taxation, Earnings per ordinary share, Dividends per ordinary share, Net asset value per ordinary share.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Johnston House, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1BG.

After successfully completing a pilot venture to redesign five of Burton's Top Shops, the group has just been awarded a contract to refurbish a further 35 of the 100-plus chain.

First Charlotte Assets Trust
A growth of capital investment trust with emphasis on investment in the U.S.M.
Year to 31st March, 1983 Net asset value: +38%
"Significant progress has been made towards our long term objective of having 70% of our assets invested in small U.K. companies with particular emphasis on the U.S.M."

On Friday, shareholders at UDS's extraordinary meeting turned down proposals to sell the John Collier and Richards Shops chain to the Burton Group.

ALFA-LAVAL
Tumba, Sweden
Placing of 800,000 New Non-restricted Series B Shares to raise SEK 270,000,000
Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Underwritten by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, Enskilda Securities, Morgan Stanley International.

CIFER plc
Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No 1063889
Offer for Sale by Tender
2,737,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 115p per share payable in full on application.
Stock Beech & Co.
Share Capital: Authorised 17,000,000, Issued and Fully Paid 15,587,000

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS table with columns for Stock, Yield, Price, etc.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000

10 1/4 per cent TRESURY CONVERTIBLE STOK, 1987

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £98.25 PER CENT.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized to receive tenders for the issue of £1,000,000 of 10 1/4 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1987.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED TENDER FORM

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and a multiple of £100.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

10 1/4 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1987

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £98.25 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and a multiple of £100.

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £200.00 for every £100 of the above-mentioned amount of Stock tendered (see paragraph 13 above).

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 1p above the minimum tender price of £98.25.

I/We hereby agree to pay the instalments as they shall become due on the allotment and to be bound in respect of this tender, as provided by the tender prospectus.

I/We request that and letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to buy on the best by post at my/our risk to the/our address shown below.

Signature of applicant or holder of tender

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS/MISS, FORENAMES IN FULL, SURNAME

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS

POST-TOWN, COUNTY, POST-CODE

Signature of applicant or holder of tender

I/We request that the price tendered shall be a multiple of 1p above the minimum tender price of £98.25 per cent.

NEW ISSUE. All of these securities having been subscribed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only May, 1983. These securities have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States.

The Prospectus for this Offer for Sale is also being published in full, with an application form, in the Financial Times on 31 May 1983. The application list for the Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on 3rd June, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.



The great software explosion

Fores can be made as personal computer sales double every two years

Never let it be said you are no opportunity left lying money. One area fortunes are waiting to be made is in the devising of programs for personal computers, not only for use at home, but also in business.

"The world is thirst for PC software, and utility of such software will be the difference between success and failure," says Jim Tarmie Williams, director of Sydney Development, a young fast-growing Canadian software company.

The reason Williams optimism is the growth of the personal computer market as a whole, and the present dearth of good software programs which make efficient use of a computer's processing and data storage resources. The world PC market is growing at a rate of 25 per cent a year, and is expected to reach 5 million units in 1985, he estimates.

price of \$595. It is now \$390 and is expected to \$299 by Christmas. This is not because of poor sales, quite the reverse. Commodore recently revealed it has produced 1 million machines in the first three months of this year.

Texas Instruments predicts that the west European market for personal computers selling for less than \$500 will this year be eight times that of the 1981 figure. The company expects sales to reach 2.4 million units compared with 3.7 million in the US, and 1984 sales to be 250 per cent more than 1983 to about 4 million units.

It plans to augment its already strong position in this market with a business computer costing £169.95, which will be in the shops this autumn.

Another example is the IBM Personal Computer also, launched last year. Priced at around \$6,700 in the US, it has a processing power equivalent to a \$1.5 million mainframe of 15 years ago, and has already secured 17 per cent of the market.

In consolidating this success, he predicts that IBM, will introduce a less powerful version, the PC-nut, this autumn costing between \$750 and \$850.

"These and the many other machines being introduced will all need software - indeed, software now accounts for 70 per cent of overall computer systems costs, and this trend is accelerating," Williams observes.

Williams, who worked for IBM Canada for nine years, believes the pace in software development for personal computers is being determined by young people: "Kids are driving what's happening. They automatically accept changes that computers bring," he says.

He also believes that much of the new generation of PC software for education and business will come from computer games programs developed largely by young people.

At the end of last year, Williams bought the worldwide marketing rights in a game called Evolution developed by Jeff Sember, aged 16.

Evolution is now selling at about \$50 through 1500 stores throughout North America, and is shortly being launched in Europe through Sydney Development's UK subsidiary.

Williams has also bought a North American animation firm called Artec, plus the worldwide marketing rights to a popular US cartoon series called BC and the Wizard of Iz, and is currently developing software using the Wizard as the basis of a typing instruction course.

"I am a strong believer in using graphics in education and business. There's nothing which says business has to be boring," he says.

He is concentrating his company's efforts in what the computer industry calls "vertical markets", specific areas of business and education. He has packages for estate agents, stock broking, and drapery businesses.

He formed Sydney Development (named after his home town of Sydney, Vancouver) five years ago, and its turnover last year was \$4m. \$1m of which was profit. He expects

this year's turnover will double, and profits to jump to \$3.5m.

Like other software companies, however, Sydney Development's growth depends on its software development resources, and there is a current shortage of good software people. Thus Williams has acquired a British software company, SP Support Services Ltd., for \$2.5m.

SP was formed in 1976 and has developed business and financial software for a variety of computers and blue-chip customers. It has offices in London, Birmingham and Nottingham, with a turnover for the current financial year expected to exceed £1m.

Williams sees the merger greatly increasing the flow of business in both directions across the Atlantic, with the British company producing programs for worldwide markets, and tailoring products developed in North America to suit the cultural differences of European markets.

Frank Brown

Low BBC Breakfast won clear lead

While much of the computer industry has been occupied spreading the benefits of the electronic revolution, BBC Breakfast TV has been perfecting the electronic revolution in the electronic room, a system which is being considered as a model for other television stations worldwide.

It seems that the 190-week trial will give BBC TV a clear lead over its independent rivals. TV-am, according to BBC TV managing director Aubrey Singer, the new electronic system has given the BBC a clear lead in the organization and presentation of programs.

The system which Aubrey Singer describes as "a significant step forward" was conceived, designed and implemented in a period of just five months.

It was all a matter of dedicated working between the BBC and its partners, the equivalent of the Hewlett Packard software house Systemsol, and consultancy Arthur Anderson. The Government also had a strong hand in the project and it was only the advent of the general election

which precluded Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, from paying a formal visit this month.

The role of the Government was the launching of IT Year '82, of the office automation pilot scheme. Each pilot involved the Government in supporting and matching a UK-based office automation supplier with a selected public sector user. The understanding is that both parties undertake to develop new levels of technology which would not otherwise have been possible.

Langton Information Systems, a leading UK systems and consultancy company, part of the AGB Group, had the overall responsibility, on behalf of the CSA and Department of Industry, in evaluating each proposed pilot and masterminding subsequent progress.

Michael Naughton, a senior Langton director, believes that the 22 pilots announced will ensure that the UK will be firmly in the forefront of office technology development. Benefits, he states, will accrue to users and suppliers competing



BBC Breakfast presenter Selina Scott

in the world market places.

For the Breakfast Time programme, journalists now key-in to the 40 or so terminals which update and access data files held on the two main HP computers.

The second machine is the reserve back-up. If both computers "go down", it could be back to the potter's wheel or windmills of early television fame. Each terminal has its own built-in thermal printer which can produce hard copy - the script.

At the centre of the electronic news room system is the diary, which can hold information 365 days prior to transmission. Its flexibility is such that amend-

ments can be made up to last moment. Feeding directly into the diary are the major news agency lines and these news items can be reviewed and edited by members of the news production team.

The normal newsroom newspaper is replaced by a coded news item which can be amended as required and incorporated into the running programme diary. Should the programme editor decide at a very late stage to delete or extend one particular news item, then all involved, including the programme presenter, would be immediately put in the picture.

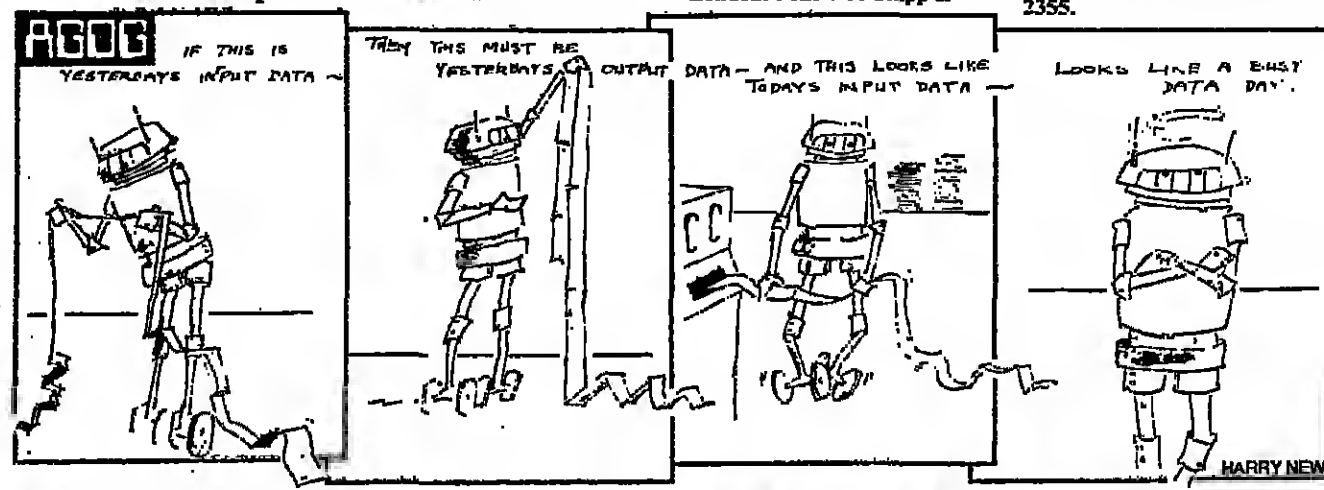
The second major feature of the system, "Profile", is the programme message file which electronically incorporates the headline running order, text and, if necessary, camera script. The computer system also automatically produces the at-cue facility which enables the concerned editors, presenters and controllers to keep track of events. Close to transmission time, "Skeleton" takes over. This provides an automated routine of the 80 or so items which make up a typical Breakfast Time programme.

Future developments will incorporate improved levels of managerial information and provide assistance to outside news teams. The system will be able, for example to trigger the dispatch from Heathrow of fully briefed and equipped news teams.

The sales message has not been lost on the BBC and managing editor Tony Crabb and special assistant, current affairs, Tom Fry, who were both closely involved in the pilot project, are now turning their attention to marketing. Perhaps their first customer will be TV-am in Camden Lock which chose the American designed system "Basys" which, based on a microprocessor, allows a total of only 19 terminals.

Among the visitors to the Lime Grove studios are teams of Japanese and American TV technicians. With satellites making worldwide news gathering a speedy process, the fully comprehensive BBC newsroom system could well be making some news of its own.

Alan Simpson



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COMPUTER BRIEFING

Sinclair invest £2m

More than £2m is to be invested by Sinclair Research in establishing a new advanced research centre in Cambridge. In known as Metalab. Clive Sinclair says that the centre will act as an incubator, fostering new products from initial idea to commercial launch. It will not only carry on existing work in computers and television but will open up new fields, from battery technology to robotics.

The company has recruited Richard Cutting, at present managing director of Cambridge Consultants, to be responsible for the centre, together with Sinclair directors Jim Westwood and David Southward.

Negotiations are under way for a site for Metalab, which hopes to start operations in the autumn.

By numbers

Computer art comes to the Tate Gallery next week when Harold Cohen, who first made his reputation as an abstract painter in London in the 1950s, opens his exhibition on June 8. Using an intelligent computer program called AARON, running on a DEC VAX-750 computer, Cohen produces drawings at the rate of 12 every hour on four purpose-built drawing machines. With two assistants, he will be on hand to explain the process to visitors, who will also be able to buy signed drawings (signed by Cohen rather than the computer) for £10 each. The exhibition runs until July 24.

UK Events

Micro '83, Conway House, Dunsurry, Belfast, June 1. Micro 1, 0232 664391/2. Apple '83, Fulcrum Centre, Slough, June 3-5. John Riding, Database Publications, 061-456 8500.

ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London, June 4. Mike Jonstone, 01-801 9172. Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London, June 7-9. Clapp & Poliak, 01-747 3131.

Fourth Commodore Computer Show, Canard International Hotel, London, June 9-11. Commodore Business Machines UK, 75-74111 Ext 220. Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11. Bradley Enterprises, 0773-312677.

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Witney, June 12. Julian Wilde 0993 2355.



Harold Cohen, centre, whose drawings by computer exhibition opens at the Tate Gallery next month (see By numbers)

Customers will be offered terminals which plug into the normal domestic television and a special BT installed telephone jack point, which will enable them to connect with Homelink.

Facilities offered include grocery ordering, checking pass book entries, booking holidays and, in a link with the Bank of Scotland, paying bills.

For customers with a balance of £1000 in their accounts the system will be offered for a rental of £2 a month, those with £2000 pay £1, and those with £3000 pay only 50p. (These costs cover installation by Telecom).

Late flash from the price-cutting war front. Atari are the latest company to announce cuts in their machines. Their 48K 800 model is now being offered, complete with basic cartridge and manual for £300, the price of their 400 model, at £150, will include a full programmer kit.

JOB SCENE

How to find a true salesman

Salesmen, as Richard Sharpe reports, were for long on the bottom rung of the computer ladder. But now attitudes are changing.

ABS Computers, the British firm marketing small computers, has an acid test for candidates looking for jobs in sales. If you get the job, the interviewer asks, what would you say when asked at a party what you do for a living? If the answer is "I sell computers" then ABS assumes the candidate has grasped the essential fact that selling is vital, a profession to be proud of and a necessary part of business life.

Salesmen are still looked down on in the British information technology industry. Their knowledge of business systems, their extrovert personalities and the fact that they provide orders to keep the company going are all generally met with disdain.

But for all companies the role of the salesman is vital, and for the most successful their status is justifiably high. The most successful of all companies in information technology is IBM. The heads of its UK and world operations are almost all former salesmen; indeed they still have clients assigned to their care and it is still their job to get orders.

The British-owned ICL used to have a pretty poor reputation for selling; there was a feeling that its salesmen would answer the acid test with a hearty "Well, old boy, I'm actually in those computer things". But under its new management the mood is changing.

Indeed, the managing director, Robb Wilmot, is credited with securing a list of big orders

Manny A Fernandez beamed with delight at the crowds gathered in his company's booth at the National Computer Conference here. For an unknown company that was not even listed in the exhibit guide, the Gavilan Computer Corporation was drawing crowds that would have done IBM proud.

The world wants one, said Fernandez, president and chief executive of Gavilan, based in Campbell, California. He referred to the object of all the attention - a computer with a disk drive, printer, internal memory, a display screen and software just like most other computers have. Only this computer was small enough to be powered by batteries and to fit in a briefcase.

The Gavilan is one of several portable computers that are the highlight of the computer conference here this year. The portables may become one of the fastest-growing segments of the personal computer industry.

Made possible by ever-improving technology, the new machines promise to open up new uses for computers. Managers could use such small machines to keep in touch with their offices while away and salesmen might take them along for use in presentations.

But if the portable computer market is growing as a whole it can also be quite risky for individual companies. Technology is advancing rapidly, even by the standards of the fast-changing computer industry. Innovative technology alone does not guarantee success, as others have found.

Only last year two of the computer conference were also portable computer devices - one made by the Grid Systems Corporation of Mountainview, California, and the other by Ixo of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Both companies have failed to live up to expectations, and analysts say the Osborne Computer Corporation, which came out with one of the first

The unknown company drawing crowds for its new computer

When small can be beautiful

THE WEEK

in the US

portables, is suffering and might become a casualty of the increasing competition in a market it helped create.

The new breed of portable computers makes some of the older machines like the Osborne look immobile by comparison. The Osborne and numerous followers fold into a case about as large as a sewing machine case. They weigh 10 to 30 pounds and can be carried from one place to another, but cannot easily be used en route because they do not work long on batteries. Once known as portable computers, these machines are now dubbed trans-portable computers, to distinguish them from smaller machines that are more easily moved.

The more portable machines like the Gavilan weigh less than 15 pounds and can fit in a briefcase - thus they are called briefcase computers or notebook-sized computers.

While trans-portable computers use power-hungry cathode ray tube displays, the briefcase-sized computers generally use the liquid crystal displays that calculators have. One drawback is that the best displays now available can show only eight lines of text at a time, compared with 24 or more on a cathode ray tube. That makes the briefcase machine somewhat harder to use than the larger computer.



Gavilan's integrated touch panel

Epson, a Japanese company, led the way in notebook-sized computers with its 795 H-N. The Tandy corp. recently introduced its notebook-sized model 100, which sells for \$800 and includes several built-in programs.

More advanced and more expensive are the computers introduced by Gavilan and by the Sharp Electronics corp. both of which will be available in the autumn. Sharp's computer, which will sell for about

portable or briefcase-sized computers and it seems certain that not all will succeed.

It is easy to introduce one product but its difficult to build a company, said Robert Jamich president of Osborne Computer, Osborne, despite a highly successful initial product, has fallen victim to competition.

In addition to portability, the Osborne I offered a highly attractive price with software included. More than 100,000 of the machines were sold in 1982, making Osborne a \$100m company, according to some estimates. Analysts say, however, that the company has not been profitable.

Somewhat similar difficulties befell Grid Systems, which last year introduced the most advanced portable computer from a technological standpoint. But the product, which sells for more than \$3,100, has not done as well as expected.

The company has brought in new management and revamped its product and marketing strategy. Glenn T Edens, vice president of Market Development, said the strategy was working and that the company would record revenue of at least \$28m in 1983 and be profitable by summer.

With technological advances occurring so rapidly, no company can expect to stay in the forefront for long. Fernandez of Gavilan said of his product: "It has been hard to get it there. Now it is even harder to keep it there."

Andrew Pollack
© New York Times

The options inside telex

Although telex was originally set out as a standard by the CCITT (European telecommunication standards body) in 1980, it is just becoming available in the UK, though it has been instrumental in Germany, Sweden for more than a year. It is partly due to reluctance of American manufacturers to settle for telex standard owing to its own origins, and the pace of most manufacturing is the first on the market to spend money launching a product which other suppliers then are able to take advantage of.

Although Telexnet set up an appropriate procedure some time ago, it is a Department of Industry (ie money) to galvanize manufacturers into producing products. Ferranti and I have been the first on a market and most of the other equipment makers from both sides of the Atlantic are expected to introduce products on the market over the course of the year.

As well as telex products, some manufacturers are concentrating on boxes into which most products will plug, allowing almost any machine to become a telex terminal. Typically the boxes cost at about £2,000 each, but costs will fall over the next year or two.

Telex will undoubtedly replace telex in long term, but in the mean time telex's huge user base ensures its survival in addition to telex and teletex, not to mention fax too, will become more important. It is difficult to see an inter-communicate, that is telex or fax speeds.

Finally, a low vital cost method of getting to electronic mail is to join an electronic mail bureau system. These use a central computer to store and distribute messages and you can be linked to it via a low cost terminal, in many cases your own micro which you can also use for other tasks. You usually pay a

Concluding the article on electronic mail

monthly subscription charge and then you have to pay your phone bills in top and some systems require you to go on to the computer packet switched system - a special phone network of high volume computer users that can work out extensively for smaller users.

Bureau systems are not really designed for general communications as there are enough subscribers, but you can get on to the systems for only a few hundred pounds in initial costs. The main operators are Telexcom Gold and BL Comet, but more are on the way. Prestel, which is really a database bureau, for example, will offer an electronic mail service of a basic kind called Mailway (it's not much use if you have a non-alphanumeric Prestel keypad).

Telexcom Gold also now offers access to the telex system via Gold, and this can set the cost of a telex terminal at low volume telex users. Additionally, a new bureau service links Prestel users in with telex for a monthly fee plus a charge on top of the normal telex charge.

To conclude, electronic mail can be an efficient way of distributing text and messages. Currently, telex is the best method of general communications, but is slow (and hence expensive) and inflexible. Users should bear in mind that they now have other options than a straight telex terminal.

The author is
Phillip Oppenheim
Joint Editor of What to Buy for Business

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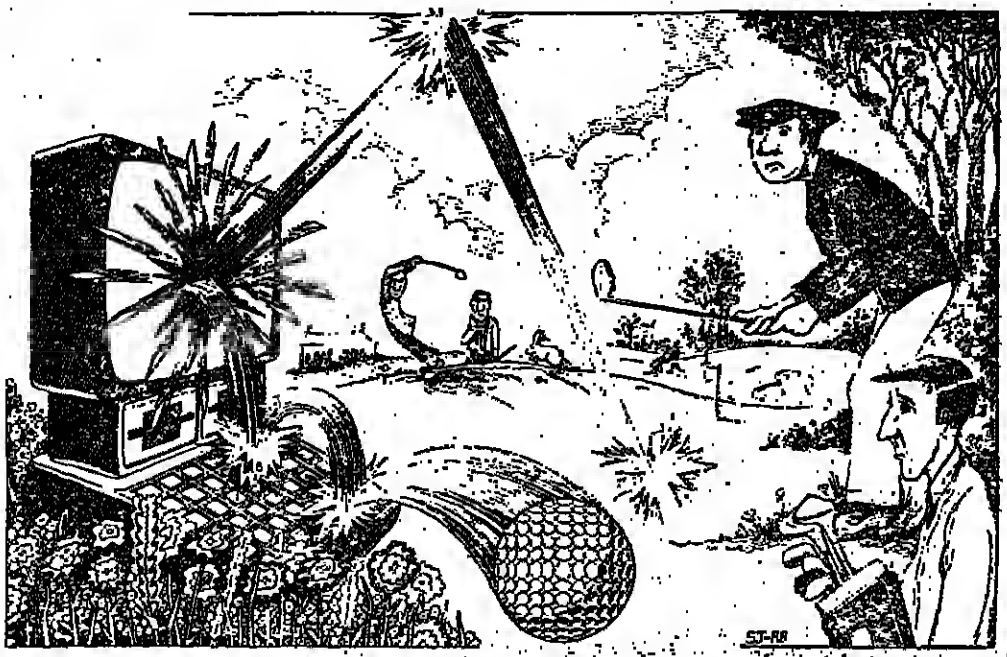
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A golfing who's who on the fairway



Commentators now have instant access to scores and information about players on the Professional Golfers' Association European Tour, using a computer. A system has been developed by Philips Business Systems to hold records of up to 300 players' golfing histories, including performance analyses and earnings.

The idea came from Peter McEvoy, twice British Amateur Champion, who has played as an amateur in many of the world's leading professional events including the US Masters and the British Open Championship.

"I first saw this type of system used on an American tour about three years ago," he explained. "The USPGA started

to provide statistics to help spectators identify the players, because their backgrounds were all so similar that many people were unable to tell them apart."

Five categories of performance are to be recorded: driving distance, number of putts per round, "sand saves" (recovery from bunkers), driving accuracy, and greens in regulation.

Further data such as yearly earnings and tournament wins, will provide a profile of each golfer.

"Last year we produced all this manually," said Mr McEvoy. "We had between 20 and 40 people, mostly junior and lady members of the host club, gathering information at each golfing event."

Sporting Concepts, a company formed about 18 months ago by Mr McEvoy and two friends to provide hospitality at sporting events, collated the statistics. Eventually, the company approached Philips Business Systems with the idea of putting it on a computer.

Philips is an established sponsor of sports such as basketball and athletics, and the business systems division decided to develop a system for the PGA to run on the Philips P3500 Office Micro System, launched last November.

Part of the P3000 series, the P3500 is based on 8-bit Zilog Z80 microprocessors communicating over a system bus, based on the Intel Multibus. A single master processor controls a network of up to four "slaves" (each of which has its own Z80 chip), and handles all shared resource functions such as file and record access.

Initially, the PGA system is to have a hardware configuration of a P3500 master processor with a 10 megabyte Winchester disc, three VDUs and a 300 cps dot matrix printer. This will run under a real-time, multi-user, multi-tasking operating system called TurboDOS, which was developed by Software 2000 Inc. in America.

Applications software has been written by Philips Business Systems in conjunction with Sporting Concepts and prospective users. "We have spoken to producers from BBC and ITV to find out what they want," said David Jones, a product systems specialist engineer at Philips. "They are mainly interested in a leaderboard, and in linking the PGA system directly into CAPGEN, a small computerized caption generator which both use for putting information on to the television screen."

Linking with CAPGEN via a V24 interface means that screen width has to be limited to 30 characters, because this is the maximum number which can be displayed on a television screen. Apart from this restriction, the only other design proviso was that the system should be easy to use by non-technical personnel, such as radio and television commentators.

There are only three programs in the system, all of which are written mainly in Basic with certain time-critical routines in Assembler. One is used to set up players' details on file to create a history for each, and a second updates the information in real-time as a tournament progresses. The third provides on-line

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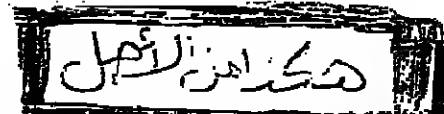
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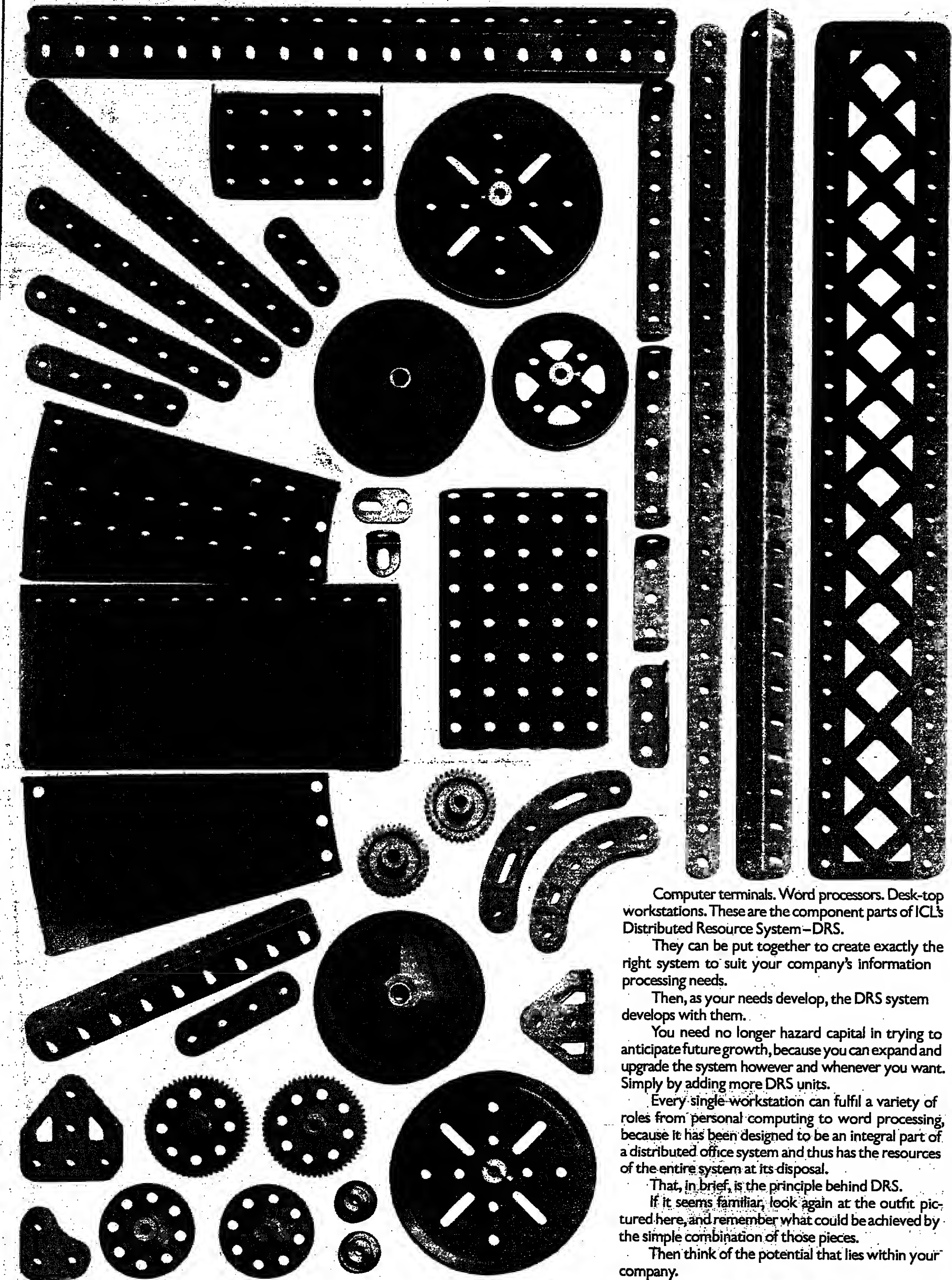
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GOLF

European first for the Ballesteros machine

By John Hennessey, Golf Correspondent

After a number of near misses, Severiano Ballesteros, the United States Master Golfer, won his first tournament of the European season at Sandown yesterday. He tied a final round of 71 for a total of 278, two under the difficult par of Royal St George's, in the PGA Championship sponsored by Sun Alliance.

He beat Ken Brown (69 yesterday), and Sandy Lyle (71) by two strokes. Ballesteros won £15,000 and thus leaps to third place in the Ryder Cup race behind Nick Faldo and Lyle. Brown, runner-up for the fourth time in six PGA Championships, shared £15,650 with Lyle and, thus, moves up to fourth place.

There was a clearly identifiable turning point in the championships. Lyle, two strokes behind overnight, had stolen ahead of Ballesteros at the seventh and held his slender lead for six holes as the two of them teed off par figures. Suddenly the picture changed at the long 14th, a par five for these mighty men at 500 yards.

Lyle hooked his drive into thick grass and, bravely (or foolhardily) going for the green with a three wood, he pushed the ball into even thicker rough and it was never seen again. There was then the extraordinary sight of Ballesteros and Brian Waites, Lyle's two opponents, hunting for the ball for the statutory

five minutes while Lyle himself stood aloof. Ballesteros, of course, was on the green in two, with a three wood into the wind, and he missed the eagle putt by only a hair's breadth. Lyle did superbly well to get a four with the second ball but, even so, Ballesteros was re-established as the tournament leader and there he remained. Lyle, perhaps unhelped by his failure at the 14th, struck his second shot at the next, hooked his second into the rough and could not make the twenty-five foot putt that would have saved his place.

The Spaniard now led by two strokes and as Lyle continued to spray the ball around (though he made a beautiful second to three yards of the hole, curling in from the right, and, with his putting reputation, there was a distinct possibility that Ballesteros would have won the tournament over the last two holes. The putt stayed out, however, and Ballesteros was in the clear, going on to finish with two strokes to spare. There was a heavy fall from grace by Faldo, with final round of 75 and a total of 290, 10 over par. This time he avoided disaster at the first, but it was to wait for him with a six at the fourth. As Ballesteros philosophically remarked: "I had to come some time. No man's a machine". Not even Ballesteros, though he has looked like these last four days.



Ballesteros shows his human side yesterday as he worries over a putt in his final round (Photograph by Matthew Harris).

Leading final scores
278: S Ballesteros (Sp), 69, 71, 67, 71, 278; K Brown (69), 71, 71, 71, 71, 278; S Lyle (71), 71, 71, 71, 71, 278; N Faldo (75), 71, 71, 71, 71, 290; B Waites (71), 71, 71, 71, 71, 290.

Two of the toughest nine holes in the championship golf. The difference between the scores is well represented on the standard scratch scores of the two courses: 74 and 70.

A little quality from Sigel

By Peter Ryde

The cream soon started rising to the top in the first of two qualifying rounds of the Amateur Golf Championship at Turbary yesterday. Nor was wind needed in this sifting process: the severity of the 6,900 yards and the discipline imposed by the 600 shorter Ayrton Course ensured that.

First to make his mark on the championship, was the American Walker Cup captain, Jay Sigel, whose brilliant play was not so much on the green but on the green and stood on its own for most of the day. His 38 to the turn was in effect par golf, for the holes from the sixth to the ninth, except the long seventh, were playing almost half a stroke more than the printed par. It was a tremendous examination in the longer game, and only six players, like van Niekirk, and South Africa, were making the ninth and tenth greens in two.

At the 10th, Sigel scored a birdie with a three iron to 10 feet which must have seemed like an eagle. Gone was all the stress of his game and he was smiling broadly. Nearest to his score was a 73 from

Christison, aged 18 and the son of the professional at Tainworth. Andrew Olsson was, good prominent on the Ayrton Course. He said his 69 was never in danger of being more. He achieved it in spite of taking five at the short seventh, and he hit 15 greens in regulation figures. In his present state of euphoria after winning four points at Hoylake, it has only taken him the weekend to throw off fatigue. Bill Tutten, reigning American public link champion, took over the lead with 67, putting himself into a good mood by starting with two birdies.

But it is not the low scores that matter, it is the high ones, and this evening might see a prolonged play-off to bring the field down to 64. The only advantage in scoring low these two days is that the draw is based on an automatic formula in which the low scorers meet the high. The wind died as though out of deference to the players, and should it blow hard today it would be dealing a harsh blow to those whose turn it is to play the Ayrton Course outward half in the wrong wind cut.

Football
Paris (AFP) - Benfica won their twenty-fifth Portuguese football championship over the weekend with one match remaining, while on Saturday with two clubs still in contention for the title, SV Hamburg, the European champions, led Werder Bremen on goal difference but Bremen are considered narrow favourites for their first title since 1965.

Benfica's most recent success was assured by a 1-0 win over last season's champions Sporting Lisbon, Benfica, joining for a league and cup double, were virtually certain of the title last week. A draw would have been good enough, but a ninth minute goal by Chelsea put the issue beyond doubt. Benfica, who have lost only one league game this season - away to Sporting, led FC Porto by four points with one match to play.

European league results
Austria: Austria Vienna 3, Wiener Sportklub 1; Union Wien 0, Austria Salzburg 1; SC Ried 0, Austria Salzburg 1; SC Ried 0, Austria Salzburg 1.

Manchester United have given Charlie Nicholas, of Celtic, until Thursday to make up his mind whether he wants to play for Old Trafford this season. Nicholas had opted yesterday with the United chairman, Martin Edwards, and manager, Alex Ferguson, on Sunday night to sign with the Arsenal manager, Terry Neill.

EQUESTRIANISM

Deister makes it a double

By Jenny McNamee

The sun shone down on the All England jumping course yesterday as Paul Schockemöhle, of Germany, the reigning European champion, claimed his 22nd consecutive title in the Everest Double Grand Prix. He was riding the 13-year-old Deister, the horse on which he won the British Jumping Derby at Hickstead last year.

Michael Whitaker, of Britain, riding Mr and Mrs R. H. Fenwick's Owen Gregory finished second. Whitaker, who just came from Barcelona, was just over five competitions and was a member of the winning Nations Cup team. Yesterday he finished just ahead of Gerard Wilking from Germany on the English-bred Pincadilly, who won the main competition here on Saturday.

Paul Cartmiller had designed a big course for yesterday's competition and it produced only six clear rounds out of 41 starters. The water jump claimed the most victims. Maurice Koff of France, Eddie Macken on Carlos Wendy, and Malcolm Pyrah on Towerlands Anglezark all collected four faults there.

David Broome and Last Resort, who jumped so beautifully in Sunday's Nations Cup event in help to help to Britain into third place, had two fences down yesterday. But Broome, who has now left the resort on so carefully since he brought him from Canada last year, was well pleased with the horse's performance during the meeting.

Of the officials holding a stiff to the sixth round, France's Andre Chene on Impedonni, and Pierre Durand on Jappeloup both had fence down, as did Captain Gerry Kelly on Koff of France, and Koff on Koff. This left Whitaker, Wilking and Schockemöhle to jump off against the clock.

Wilking, the first to go, collected eight faults in 47.5 seconds. Whitaker, who had a lead of 1.5 seconds, finished in 46.8 seconds which left it wide open for Schockemöhle who only had to have a clear round to win. In the event, he too, knocked out his horse and was forced to stop by the fastest of the meeting, comparatively speaking. Fearless Lad is now on route to Royal Ascot.



Lester Figgott pounces on the favourite Fearless Lad to beat Boy Trumpeter (Geoff Baxter) and Chellaston Park (Pat Eddery) in Sandown's Temple Stakes (Photograph by Trevor Jones)

RACING: IRISH SURPRISE AT SANDOWN

Fearless Lad staked his claim to be regarded as the best five furlong specialist in this country when he put a really spirited display to win the Temple Stakes at Sandown yesterday. Fearless Lad caught up in the last few strides in pip Boy Trumpeter and Chellaston Park, a rival of old, by a neck and the same time.

Where he will try to emulate Gold Bridge (1933 and 1934), who was the last horse to win the King's Stand Stakes twice. Dick Peacock, Fearless Lad's ever-popular trainer, had never been to Sandown Park before yesterday so at least his long journey home to Middleham in Yorkshire was well rewarded.

Reid banned for 12 days
John Reid, the rider of the disqualified winner Hilton Brown, has been suspended for 12 days from riding, which means he will miss the whole of the Royal Ascot meeting. The stewards found him guilty of careless riding, and the severity of the penalty was because this was his second offence within 12 months. The first was at Brighton last July.

Results from yesterday's 14 Flat and NH meetings
Sandown Park
5.20 AME BOLEYN STAKES (2-y-c)
5.25 AME BOLEYN STAKES (2-y-c)
5.30 AME BOLEYN STAKES (2-y-c)

Doncaster
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Hexham
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Fakenham
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Fontwell Park
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Leicester
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Hereford
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Devon & Exeter
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

Wetherby
12.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.20 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)
12.25 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-c)

RACING: ASCOT GOLD CUP HOPES ON TRIAL

Blinkered Khairpour can set the record straight

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent
Visitors to Sandown Park today will be looking to the Henry II Stakes to shed some light on the Ascot Gold Cup when it is held 12 months ago just as both races were won by that popular old war horse, Anson. Today all of the runners, with the exception of Popsi's Joy, have been entered for Royal Ascot's famous staying race.

Magdalena and Precocious. The case with which they won her last race at Goodwood had to be seen to be believed. Precocious (4.10) is aptly named because he is the most forward of all the two-year-olds that Cecil has subjected to fast work this spring. Word of his ability preceded him to the course at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day with the result that he started favourite at 6-4. That confidence was not remotely misplaced because Precocious won by three lengths from King of Clubs and Maajid. In the meantime both the second and the third have paid their conqueror a vivid tribute by winning the King of Clubs by 10 lengths at Newbury. Carabinger, who was successful over today's course and distance towards the end of April before losing to the unbeaten King of Clubs at Salisbury and the Thrisk winner, Farasha, who comes from a stable noted for turning out fast two-year-olds, also boasts winning form, but nothing that compares with what Precocious has achieved.

O'Brien decision
Vincent O'Brien, the Irish trainer, yesterday confirmed that Eddery would ride Lordom in the Derby. Willie Shoemaker will be aboard O'Brien's other runner, Salmon Leap.

Mountain Lodge beating Popsi's Joy in last year's Cesarewitch at Newmarket. The runner-up is 3lb better off in today's Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park.

Sandown Park
Draw advantage: 51 low.
Totals: Double 3.05, 4.10, Treble 2.30, 3.35, 4.45.
2.00 RAILWAY HANDICAP (Apprentices: £2,705; 1m) (11 runners)
151 2229-0 ON EDGE (D) M Stephens J Spencey 5-9-10

Redcar
2.15 SKELTON HANDICAP (selling: 3-y-o: £2834; 1m 10) (10 runners)
2-4020 KELLY THORPE C Gray 6-7 N Connon 6
8-9140 RUSTIC TRACK C Carr 6-7 A L Cromack 4

4.15 MARKE STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £1,136; 1m 3) (11)
2-8222 ALBERTA Derys Smith 5-9-10 M Fry 5
6-004-8 AURILLAH (D) M H Easley 9-0 M Birch 2

2.30 ESHER PALACE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £2,624; 5f) (12)
201 08-121 MADONIA (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 DOUBTFUL 3
202 01-50 DESAL (D) (M) G Morgan P Wynn 5-12 J Johnson 4

3.45 CHEQUERS STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £4,097; 1m) (10)
305 2-3 AMPHITHEATRE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6
306 8-0 DYNAMO HILL (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

4.45 KIRKLEATHAM HANDICAP (£1,937; 1m) (14)
1-14-00 HILLODOWN GOLD (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6
5-2211 JUMP JAR (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

4.10 NATIONAL STAKES (2-Y-O: £4,588; 5f) (5)
1-1-00-00 FANTASIA (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6
1-1-00-00 FANTASIA (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

3.15 NORTHERN SPRINT HANDICAP (£3,168; 5f) (8)
1-31-41 BRIDE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6
2-312-4 GREY DESIRE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

Redcar selections
By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Rusic Track, 2.45 Jack Tar, 3.15 Red Fox, 3.45 Jamestown, 4.15 Albert, 4.45 Jump Jar, 5.15 Espiga.

4.15 RAISFORD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,141; 2m 4f) (15)
10-2010 Nettle 8-11-10 S Moorhead
11-2010 Nettle 8-11-10 S Moorhead

3.00 CLIFTON HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £3,220; 6f) (5)
1-1121 SHANLEY'S STYLE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6
1-1121 SHANLEY'S STYLE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

4.30 STABLE LADS' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,068; 5f) (4)
2-111 STANLEY THE BARON (D) K Derry 9-11 M Fry 5
1-1-00-00 FANTASIA (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

4.45 CHIDDLE HURDLE (Handicap: £200; 2m 12f) (12)
4-200 Nettle 8-11-10 S Moorhead
4-200 Nettle 8-11-10 S Moorhead

3.30 THORBURY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,023; 2m) (8)
4-9223 AB AMAR R Houghton 8-7 R Fox 4
6-29-00 ARCADE (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

4.00 SAFFRON HANDICAP (£1,508; 6f) (18 runners)
1-0-00-00 GENERAL WADE (D) P Weston 8-9-7 Mennies 11
1-0-00-00 GENERAL WADE (D) P Weston 8-9-7 Mennies 11

4.55 MAYFIELD CHASE (Novices: £1,212; 3m 2f) (11)
4-2112 Mr Sneyd 11-4 P Tulk
4-2112 Mr Sneyd 11-4 P Tulk

3.25 FOREST HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,603; 1m 2f) (4 runners)
6-120-0 PRINCE CONCORDE C Carter 3-7 C Dwyer 2
7-14-00 CRANLEIGH (D) (Mrs M) J Parnell 5-7-10 Piggott 6

5.0 ABNEY PARK STAKES (3-y-o: £1,665; 7f) (12 runners)
3-2011 SPRING OUT G Harwood 5-9-0 A Clark 5
3-2011 SPRING OUT G Harwood 5-9-0 A Clark 5

Today's point-to-point
Yard at Lurist Major (2.0)

Leicester
Draw: No advantage.
2.15 WOODHOUSE EAVES STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035; 5f) (11 runners)
4-8-0000 BRIDGTON-CASTLE W Clay 5-0 S 5

Leicester selections
By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Tudor Enterprise, 2.50 Pm Comingsway, 3.25 Nashah, 4.00 Basta, 4.30 Pm Comingsway, 5.0 Elmdon.

RUGBY-UNION

Lions need to sidestep the mischief and discord

From Terry McLean, Ashburton
A stout Cortez of modern rugby might well gaze with a wild surmise upon activities which could seriously damage the New Zealand tour by Clive Fitzgerald's touring British Lions and have catastrophic effects upon the game as a whole.

Rope accuses Fitzgerald

Ashburton (Roster) - Bryce Rape, the All Blacks coach, yesterday accused Clive Fitzgerald, the Lions' captain, of being a "coward" and "alarming" the Lions' players by his unwillingness to be on the ball and kill it. There appears to be no attempt on his part to free the ball or to get up and drive it away. Several forwards are getting away from the ball when it's on the ground. I think Fitzgerald is particularly guilty.

BOXING

Funches can take Bruno beyond four

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent
It may be the last day of school for Frank Bruno, but the end of term feeling could be missing for him at the Albert Hall tonight. The American's best opponent was against Mike Kornicki whom he beat on points last October in Johannesburg. Kornicki gave John L. Gardner a right old battle. The South Africans were very taken with Funches and considered him as one of the most skilful boxers to have visited our shores. Funches calmly faced every attack that Kornicki had to offer and counted in mastery fashion with a variety of combinations.

ROWING

Oriel retain headship at Oxford

Neither Magdalena nor Christ Church had quite the pace to overhaul Oriel, who remained head crew for the sixth successive year in the Crickhowell summer eight. St Hugh's retained the women's head title.

BRUNO: STILL CLEVER

He has gone the distance with Ossie Ocasio, the World Boxing Association cruiserweight champion. Funches and considered him as one of the most skilful boxers to have visited our shores. Funches calmly faced every attack that Kornicki had to offer and counted in mastery fashion with a variety of combinations.

CYCLING

Kimmage gives Ireland a rare day to remember

By John Wilcockson
Paul Kimmage, aged 21, one of three cycling brothers from Dublin, will exchange the green of Ireland for the yellow jersey of leadership in the Milk Race this morning after an extraordinary eighth stage across the Pennines yesterday. He is the first Irishman to achieve such an honour since Peter Doyle in 1972.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Table listing various sports fixtures including Cricket, Football, and other events.

Legal Appointments

Legal Assistant International Operations

The London HQ of a multinational conglomerate with a range of interests in smelting, metal and mineral trading, industrial service and manufacturing activities requires a second Assistant to the Director of Corporate Legal Affairs.

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For full details and application form please apply, quoting ref 369J stating post concerned, and giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

**Appointments Officer,
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Applications should include the names of two persons who have agreed to act as referees and should reach me by the 15th June, 1983.

Interviews will take place at this office on 28th June, 1983.

B. H. FORRESTER
Clerk to the Justices

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The degree held should preferably be a law and applicants should have taken all or some of the following: LL.B., LL.M., LL.B. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.) (with 2 years' post-admission experience) or LL.B. (Hons.) (with 2 years' post-admission experience) or LL.B. (Hons.) (with 2 years' post-admission experience) or LL.B. (Hons.) (with 2 years' post-admission experience).

For further details and applications form, contact the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Gillingham Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, Canterbury Street, Gillingham, Kent. Weaving Road, Gillingham, Kent. Telephone: 0464 344444. Closing date 24th June, 1983.

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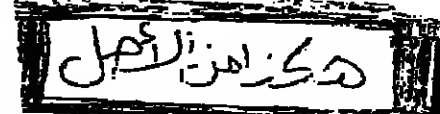
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.55 AM News headlines, sport, and traffic. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Times presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30 and 5.30 with regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.35; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 Election Call. With Sir Robin Day in the studio to answer listeners' and viewers' questions is Michael Heseltine. The number to ring is 01-539 4411. Closes down at 10.00.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sindi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.02 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.05 Our Undersea World. Jeff Goodman and Laura Emerson explore the undersea world off the west coast country coast 1.25 Inflight.

1.45 Heads and Tails (r). 2.00 You and Me. For four- and five-year olds, presented by Maggie Dilworth (r). 2.15 Living on the Land: A Man of the Black Mountains. A profile of Trevor Powell filmed during a summer round-up when Mr Powell and his neighbours ride from the valleys to the common ground on the moorland to top to bring their flocks down to lower pastures. Narrated by Deryk Gwyler (r). 3.15 Your Songs of Praise. Choice presented by Thora Hird. Broadcast on Sunday, 1.35 Regional news (North and Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo in Haunted House. Lucy Skiving with another selection of clips from favourite television programmes 5.05 John Creven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number. In the same simple and fun by Johnny Ball (r).

5.40 News with Richard Whitmore. 6.00 Election Broadcast by the British National Party. 6.05 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide. 6.45 Triangle. Episode 15 and Charlie at last finds out about Bob's relationship with Matt. 7.00 Looking Good. Feeling Fit, presented by Sarah Kennedy and Christopher Lippard. Among the guests in tonight's edition of the healthy living programme is the 15 stone and proud-of-it Plum McKenzie, a go-go dancer.

7.40 Sorry Poor, put-upon, Timmy is worried on three fronts this week: his mother's slapping, his mother and the annual promotion review. Starring Ronnie Corbett (r).

8.10 Panorama presented by Fred Emery. The Case for the Conservatives. Sir Robin Day interviews Mrs Thatcher. 8.00 Election Broadcast by the Liberal/SDP Alliance. 9.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby. 9.50 The Visit. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time. 10.40 International Football. Highlights of tonight's game between Northern Ireland and Wales in Belfast.

11.28 News headlines. 11.30 Phil Siders as Sergeant Bilko, the shrewdest MCD in the United States Army (r). 11.55 Weather.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Lynda Berry. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.45; cartoon at 6.50; today's papers reviewed by Colin Walland at 7.05; election report from Robert Kee at 7.35; pop news at 7.50; inside the Emmannuels' house at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closes down at 9.25.

TV LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets; 10.30 Cartoon: Rocket Robin Hood in Gales the Great; 10.50 Film: Meat Heat (1978). A starring Tony Franciosa. A beautiful actress hires the sardonic slouch to track down the man she thinks has killed her father. But as the 'ice digs' dig deeper, she discovers that all is not what it seems. Directed by Buzz Kulik.

12.00 Cocksleshell Bay (r). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of Silly Jack (r). 12.30 The Sullivan. A news with Leonard Parkin; 1.20 Themes news from Robin Houston; 1.30 Crown Court: Cok Turkey. A woman is accused of attacking her husband over 2.00 A Plus. Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne discuss the election campaign so far with Trevor Hyatt.

2.30 Play: Harry Carpenter Never Said It Was Like This, by Peter Cheevers and Ian La Frenetiere. Drama story about rising young boxing hope who has to make a decision whether or not to give up the only track he knows or suffer mental and physical deterioration. Starring Peter Cheevers and Bryan Murray; 3.50 Does the Team Think? Comedy sketch based on the successful radio series.

4.00 Cocksleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon; 4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig; 4.20 Razzamatazz; 4.45 GB TV-Channel 4. On the road with Kalgooopoo; 5.16 Emmerdale Farm. What has the vicar's daughter been doing in her father's absence? 5.45 News.

8.00 Election Broadcast by the British National Party. 8.05 Themes news. 8.20 Crossroads. Sid Hooper overhears a piece of news that he uses to his advantage. 8.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. The focus is a look at the marginal seat of Hammermith-Fulham with Sir Keith Joseph, Denis Healey and Roy Jenkins.

7.15 Film: Shamus: A Matter of Life and Death (1978) starring Roy Taylor. Thriller about a private eye and pool player who becomes the focus of interest to both the police and the 'Organization' after a former associate of his is blown up. Directed by Marvin J. Chomsky.

8.30 The Gaffer. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard as the boss of a small factory. 9.00 Election Broadcast by the Liberal/SDP Alliance. 9.10 The Flame Trees of Thika. Drama series on the autobiographical novel of Elspeth Huxley (r).

10.10 News. 10.45 Who'll Win the Derby? A preview of tomorrow's great race. 11.15 Film: The Harned Experiment (1973) starring James Whitmore and Tippi Hedren. The story of a conduction school in New England. Directed by Ted Post.

12.55 Close with Stan Phillips.

CHOICE

Desmond Wilcox's moving series, The Visit, continues tonight with a MOTHER FOR MALCOLM (BBC1 9.50pm) the remarkable story of the reunion between a 72-year-old woman and her son she last saw when he was ten months old, 38 years ago. Hilma Williams was working as a domestic for two spinster sisters in Barmsey when she became pregnant by a married man during a war-time affair. She hid the baby but after a period of ten months she was persuaded by the sisters that it would be better if she gave her son away. Thirty-seven years later Malcolm, now working in the pay office of a coalmine, was intrigued to find someone on the payroll with the same surname as himself. By the long arm of coincidence he discovered that the man was his

CHOICE

mother's brother and it was through his new-found uncle that he initially made telephone contact with his mother. Mr Wilcox's programme discreetly films both mother, now Scottish, and son, as they prepare for their reunion in the prosaic surrounds of Barmsey station. A tastefully done exercise that never sinks to sentimental generalisation to which it could easily lend itself. A new eight-part series, Examining the British obsession for class, BACK TO THE ROOTS (Channel 4 8.30pm) begins with the enthusiastic and knowledgeable presenter Richard Mabey examining the wild plant life of North Norfolk. Mr Mabey's relaxed approach to his

Open University: 11.30 Heyd's Symposium

Open University: 11.30 Heyd's Symposium. Discussion: 11.55 Open Forum, Student Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Glazunov, Mussorgsky, Kuchaturian, Rachmaninov, Balakirev orch. Lyapunov. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Bax, Ireland, Havergal Brian. 9.00 News. 9.05 This week's Composer: Handel. 10.00 Music: The Lutes. 10.05 BBC Singers: Thomas, Milford, Ibert. 10.55 BBC Singers: Royal, Kodaly, Elgar, Vaughan Williams. 11.25 Music: Spring Concert: Haydn, Britten. 12.05 Scottish National Orchestra: Barber, Strauss. 1.00 News. 1.05 Scottish National Orchestra Part 2: Berlioz. 2.00 Music Weekly. 2.50 University of Wales piano recital: Lutz, Beethoven. 4.10 Music from Poland: Penderecki, Liszt, Augustyni, Bach. 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for pleasure. 6.30 Music: The Johnson, Mauritz. 7.00 Martin Jones and Richard McLellan two piano recital: Ligeti, Richter, Rodney Bennett. 7.40 The New California: short story by Alvaro Henriques de Lima Barreto. 8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra: part of concert from last year. Proms: Vaughan Williams, Elgar. 8.50 Is Seneca Possible? talk by James Fenton. 9.15 BBC SO, Part 2: Walton. 9.40 The End of the World: poetry by Robert Graves. 10.00 Schubert's Trout Quintet. 10.40 Downland: a selection from the four Books of Airs. 11.15 VHF ONLY. OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15 am Organic Chemistry; 6.35-6.55 Images of the Divine.

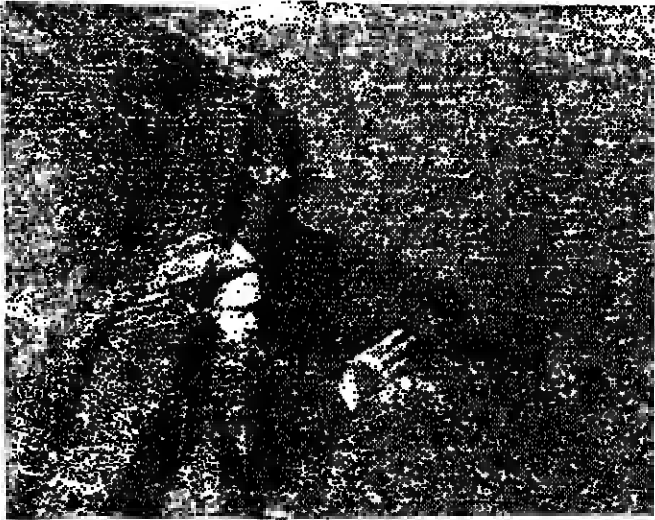
Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John, 7.30 Mike Read, 8.00 Simon Bates, 11.00 Andy Powell, including 12.30 News, 2.00 Chris Wright, 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 News, 7.00 Frontiers 8.00 David Jensen, 10.00 John Peel, 1.15 RADIO 1 AND 2, 3.00am, 5.15, 7.15, 2.10pm With Radio 1, 12.00-2.00am With Radio 2.

World 5.5v.c.e

8.00am Newsweek, 8.50 (BBC) for the evening, 7.00 News, 7.28 (BBC) Four News, 8.00 News Summary, 8.28 (BBC) Four News, 8.59 News, 9.15 (BBC) Four News, 9.29 News, 9.45 (BBC) Four News, 9.59 News, 10.15 (BBC) Four News, 10.29 News, 10.45 (BBC) Four News, 10.59 News, 11.15 (BBC) Four News, 11.29 News, 11.45 (BBC) Four News, 11.59 News, 12.00 (BBC) Four News, 12.15 (BBC) Four News, 12.30 (BBC) Four News, 12.45 (BBC) Four News, 1.00 (BBC) Four News, 1.15 (BBC) Four News, 1.30 (BBC) Four News, 1.45 (BBC) Four News, 2.00 (BBC) Four News, 2.15 (BBC) Four News, 2.30 (BBC) Four News, 2.45 (BBC) Four News, 3.00 (BBC) Four News, 3.15 (BBC) Four News, 3.30 (BBC) Four News, 3.45 (BBC) Four News, 4.00 (BBC) Four News, 4.15 (BBC) Four News, 4.30 (BBC) Four News, 4.45 (BBC) Four News, 5.00 (BBC) Four News, 5.15 (BBC) Four News, 5.30 (BBC) Four News, 5.45 (BBC) Four News, 6.00 (BBC) Four News, 6.15 (BBC) Four News, 6.30 (BBC) Four News, 6.45 (BBC) Four News, 7.00 (BBC) Four News, 7.15 (BBC) Four News, 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Island sanctuary mourns the passing of the puffin



Puffins gave their Nurse name to the island of Lundy, but now they are disappearing from the three-mile long, rocky outcrop in the Bristol Channel.

For more than three years Mr Keith Mortimer (above), Lundy's 25-year-old bird warden, has watched the numbers dwindle. In the 1950s there were several thousand and they represented a distinctive feature of the island. A few years ago the number was down to no more than 100 and this month only 60 or so have been sighted.

The decline of *fratercula arctica*, an unpretentious bird but for its huge bill, coloured blue, red and yellow in summer, is not confined to Lundy but applies to its dwindling colonies in the south of Britain.

Mr Mortimer believes pollution is largely responsible and that puffins may be following their traditional food supply - particularly sand eels and sprats - northwards.

To protect the remaining few, even the relatively small number of keen birdwatchers who make their way by helicopter or boat to the island - 11 miles off Hartland Point in north Devon - face climbing restrictions during the breeding season on the precarious cliffs where they nest.

Mr Mortimer, who gave up his job as a fitter in Bristol to live on the island with his wife, Michele, said: "It would be terrible if the puffins left. They are Lundy Island."

Puffins live on the sea during the winter and return ashore to breed, making nesting burrows by hacking into the soil of turf-covered seacliffs. On Lundy they are confined this year to a steep cliff on the west side, a dangerous place for the photographer or watcher who has to lean precariously over the edge to catch a sight of them sitting on rocky ledges between skimming the waves.

The island was bought by the National Trust about 12 years ago in conjunction with the Landmark Trust, which administers it and is now renovating some of its buildings.

There are only 17 islanders, all employed by the Landmark Trust, and apart from a few sheep and cattle the main industry is tourism.

The limited numbers of visitors are mainly birdwatchers. Apart from puffins there are razerhills, kittiwakes, oyster catchers, shags, gulls, skylarks, wheatears and, occasionally, rarer visitors.

Photographs by John Manning



SS massacre described

Continued from page 1 show no survivors among those shot by Barh and his platoon. Barh said the razing of Oradour lasted three to four hours.

Barh also is charged with participating in Nazi firing squads that killed 92 Czechoslovaks in 1942 to avenge the assassination of SS leader Reinhard Heydrich. He admitted volunteering for three firing squads and standing guard for a fourth.

Herr Hugot said records show no survivors among those shot by Barh and his platoon. Barh said the razing of Oradour lasted three to four hours.

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A verdict is due on June 7.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh dine with the Nulli Secundus Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, to celebrate the club's bicentenary, 7.40. The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Silver Jubilee Trust, unveils a walkway indicator in Trafalgar Square, London, 12.

New exhibitions

Work by students of Bishop Grosseteste College, Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until June 26). Paper As Image: work by artists using paper as medium, Midland Group, 24/32 Carlton Street, Nottingham; Tues to Fri 11 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 5.30 (until July 2). Five Modern Paintings from the Tate Gallery, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton;

Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wednesdays and Sundays (until July 2).

Constructed Images: Approaches to modern art, Bailey Art Gallery, Market Place, Batley; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until June 18). Originals, prints, Bridge Street Gallery, 7 Bridge Street, Batley; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.50 (until June 12). Harvests of Bristol History of Wine Collection, Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southsea; Mon 2 to 5, Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 23). Herbert Posing, photographer of Antarctica, 1870-1933 (until June 25); and work of Cotswold Art Club (until June 18); Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until July 23). Books and Folio: Screenprints by Derrick Greaves, Robert Medley and Edward Middleditch, Rozelle House Museum, Rozelle Park, Artz; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 19). Exhibitions in progress: Paintings and drawings by Robert Jenkins, Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lindv Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8 (until June 10). Last chance to see: Aberdeen Street: Prints of Aberdeen by Jim Furneaux, Bill Baxter, Don Kelmao and Willie Watson, Fraserburgh Library, Grantpans; 9.30 to 7 (ends today). Artists and Archaeologists: Watercolours, Picture Gallery, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes; 11 to 1, 2 to 5 (ends today). Watercolours by Keo Messer, Dorchester Galleries, Rotton Row, Dorchester-on-Thames; 10 to 6 (ends today).

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 22: 1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.20m. 2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.00m. 3 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 12.40m. 4 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.05m. 5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 11.85m. 6 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 11.85m. 7 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 11.45m. 8 Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 11.32m. 9 The 1983 British Beauty Champion, ITV, 11.05m. 10 Emmerdale Farm (Thurs), Yorkshire, 10.40m.

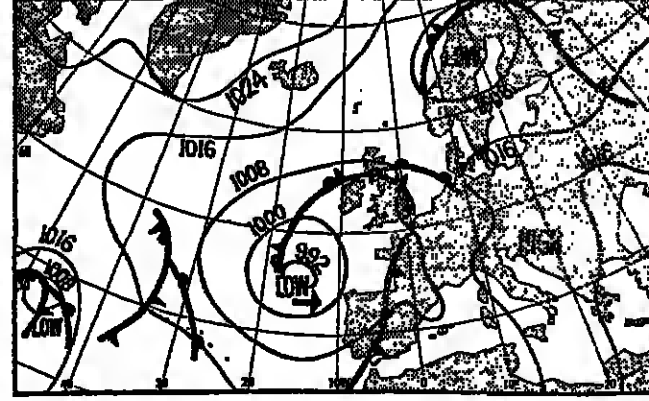
Roads

London and South-East: A215: Watford Road, Southwark, reduced in width; delays near Elephant and Castle. A282: Works resumed at Dartford Tunnel toll booths southbound from 10am. A229: Only one lane southbound approaching M20 junction 6 near Maidstone from Tam. Midlands and East Angles: M1: Lane closures both ways at junction 19 (M6). A1: one carriageway shared on Stangate Hill near Alconbury. A11: Temporary lights between Beathorpe and Attleborough-Norfolk. North: A6119: Lane closures on Whitebird drive, Blackburn, for new M65 junction. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk by pass. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49 Wigan) and 27 (A5209 Wigan/Standish) until October. Wales and West: A5: Temporary lights at Upper Bangor on Holyhead to Betsy-Coed Road. A4/A37: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road, Walsley, Bristol, diversions. M5: North bound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch). Scotland: A977: Temporary lights between Rombling Bridge and Powmill on Kinross to Kincairdine Road. A78: Traffic lights on Cloch Road, at Roadhead roundabout, Lochwinnoch. M9: Stirling-bound carriageway shared between junctions 5 and 7 (near Falkirk).

Weather forecast

Troughs of low pressure extending from Ireland to SE England will move slowly N. 6 am to midnight: London, East Angles, SE England, E Midlands: Cloudy, rain at first, brighter later; wind SE becoming SW, moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F). Central S England, W Midlands, Wales: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind S moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F). E NW Central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny periods, isolated showers, perhaps becoming more frequent; wind SE, moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F). Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, perhaps rain later; wind SE, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F). SW Scotland, Glasgow: Bright becoming cloudy, rain later; wind SE, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F). Central Highlands: Mucy Park, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Bright or sunny intervals, isolated showers, wind variable, light; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F). Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change. SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), Irish S, light or moderate, occasionally fresh; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind S to SE, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SE, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



High tides

Table listing high tide times for various locations including London Bridge, Avonmouth, Bournemouth, etc. Columns include location, AM, PM, and HT.

Abroad

Table showing weather conditions and temperatures for various international locations like Moscow, Tokyo, Sydney, etc.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,143

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating the starting positions for the clues. The grid is partially filled with letters.

- ACROSS: 1 Opera in which Master O'Hara meets trouble head to head (6). 4 Mary's subject not bound to be uncashed (4-4). 18 Chain of command (7). 11 Sapp in one moving letter he's proposed (7). 12 Brownie's utility - clean her up (10). 13 Gambling, hand over about a poond (4). 15 Pubs on both sides of a road to the works (7). 17 Fuller or, possibly, lower (7). 19 Hair eager for such material (7). 21 Bad character net co commission (4-3). 23 Long kind of bone (4). 24 Little creature made of coloured glass? (10). 27 Give up well filled with fish (7). 28 The last thing you'd say about anyone (7). 29 Recovery in motor sport (8). 30 Firmam Bram (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,142. A grid of letters corresponding to the crossword puzzle clues.

Talks, lectures

Things you don't see: Aspects of flash photography, by Rupert Martin, Impressionist Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate York, 7.30. Music: Organ recital by Christopher Dowie, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10. Recital by Cathedral Choir, with Elizabeth Le Grove (organ), Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

The pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, etc.

Anniversaries

Walt Whitman was born at Long Island, New York, 1819. Deaths: Tintoretto, Venice, 1594; Franz Joseph Haydn, Vienna, 1809. Republic Day in South Africa. The Boer War ended with the Peace of Vereeniging, 1902.

Lighting-up time

Table showing sunrise and sunset times for various cities like London, Belfast, Birmingham, etc.

Yesterday

Table showing temperatures at midday yesterday for various cities like London, Belfast, Birmingham, etc.

Highest and lowest

Table showing the highest and lowest temperatures for various cities like London, Belfast, Birmingham, etc.

Executive Appointment

are featured every WEDNESDAY for details please ring 01-278 9161/5

